

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, Los Angeles

SUBJECT: THE ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE
INFORMATION CONCERNING
SECURITY MATTER - C

DATE: April 23, 1947

There is being enclosed for the Bureau's information and possible interest a booklet entitled "The Anti-Defamation League and Its Use in the World Communist Offensive," written by one ROBERT H. WILLIAMS, who claims to have been a counter-intelligence officer in the U. S. Army during the war.

This booklet was furnished to this office by the author, and for the Bureau's information ROBERT H. WILLIAMS is known to be a writer who prepares the newspaper column for UPTON CLOSE.

Encl.

MMB:KH

100-0

ENCL ENCL ATTACHED

RECORDED

INDEXED

100-530
F B I
APR 28 1947

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-11-81 BY SP-8 JH/ML
546-84/mc 7/17/81 #252356

60 MAY 12 1947

R 523

100-530-140

ENCLOSURE TO BUREAU:

Booklet, "The Anti-Defamation League and its use in the
World Communist Offensive"

RE: THE ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE
INFO CONCERNING
SECURITY MATTER - C

Order Blank for Individual Copies

(See Reverse Side for Prices)

CLOSER-UPS

Box 711

Hollywood, Calif.

Gentlemen: I am enclosing \$_____ to cover the cost of sending "The Anti-Defamation League and Its Use in the World Communist Offensive" to the persons listed on this order blank.

My name is _____

Address _____

City _____ Zone _____ State _____

Please Mail Supplement Number One to

Name _____

Street _____

City _____ Zone _____ State _____

Name _____

Street _____

City _____ Zone _____ State _____

Name _____

Street _____

City _____ Zone _____ State _____

Name _____

Street _____

City _____ Zone _____ State _____

Name _____

Street _____

City _____ Zone _____ State _____

If you wish to send "The Anti-Defamation League and Its Use in the World Communist Offensive" to more persons than this form provides for, please attach a plainly printed or typewritten list of their names and addresses.

Order Blank for Additional Copies

Order in quantities for your club, your patriotic society, your church, your union, your grange, your employees. Do this now.

Quantity Prices

For individual mailing to each addressee:

Each

Single copy\$.35

Three copies\$1.00

10 to 49 copies..... .33

100 to 499 copies..... .30

500 or more copies..... .25

For package (bulk) mailing, all to one addressee: for forums, clubs, chapters, etc.:

Each

10 to 49 copies.....\$.30

50 to 99 copies..... .27

100 to 499 copies..... .25

500 or more copies..... .20

Use this Convenient Form for "Bulk" Orders

**CLOSER-UPS,
Box 711
Hollywood, Calif.**

Gentlemen: I am enclosing \$_____. Please send me _____
copies of "The Anti-Defamation League and Its Use in the World Com-
munist Offensive." Send the books to:

(Quantity)

Name_____

Address_____

City_____ Zone_____ State_____

(See Reverse Side for Individual Orders)

Encl.
2-*[initials]*

EX-50
RECORDED

April 14, 1947

Mr. Walter W. Kemphert
Manager
Merchandising Division
Verthington Pump and
Machinery Corporation
Harrison, New Jersey

Dear Mr. Kemphert:

Your letter dated April 8, 1947, has been received and your very kind comments concerning the FBI and my administration of it are indeed appreciated. Thank you for submitting the material to me. As of possible interest, there is enclosed a copy of my statement before the House Committee on Un-American Activities, March 28, 1947.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure *[initials]*

2 G. I. R. - 9

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-10-81 BY SP6 Bp/mde 7/2/86 259354

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION	
Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

MAILED 5
APR 14 1947 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

MAY 10 1947
BHN:pp
[initials]

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

April 9, 1947

Senator E. Alexander Smith,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator Smith:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 1-14-81 BY SP6 RJA/mde 7/12/89 #251356

The attached report, if factual and we believe it is, pictures a situation that is serious and in our opinion is growing worse, which we felt should be brought to your attention. This organization and its operations should be investigated by Congress, and we would appreciate it very much if you will bring it to the attention of the proper authorities to get some action. This kind of operation makes your good old American blood boil.

If this is what the so called Fair Employment Practical Commission (FEPC) is to protect, putting minority groups in power with no interest except selfish, not to mention their pink or red color, we should rise up against it, and substitute goodwill which flows from the spirit of democracy and its practice of fair dealing as the best protection under our bill of rights for any minority group. We believe something should be done quickly to pull this organization apart to see what makes it tick and who is behind it.

As to Communism, it is about time that good fundamental Americanism be preached and practiced to offset this evil propaganda with truth and positive thinking, backed up with practice, but this will not come of itself. A positive movement to reeducate the American people on true Americanism, how it developed, how it grew, how it works, its fundamental basis as clearly expressed in our Constitution, its privileges and its responsibilities, should be developed, sparked by Congress and the President to get the American people to re-evaluate their heritage given to us by our forefathers under God in our Constitution.

Through this development selling true Americanism, over a reasonable period of time, the thinking and the understanding of the people, particularly the laboring class, will be so strong in favor of our way of life that Communism and Socialism will have little chance to influence the character of our people. We spend millions of dollars for a lot of things, but it seems to me that it is about time that we invest a substantial sum in the re-education of our people on true Americanism through a positive program developed by a reasonable organization sponsored by Congress, that could be used as material for text-book in grade schools, high schools and colleges, presented on the screen in our movies, preached

from our pulpits in our churches, presented to the employees of every establishment and read and discussed in our homes. Give truth half a chance and it will win out, but someone must start this program and get the ball rolling and in my humble opinion someone in Congress must have the foresight and the courage to investigate a program of this kind to re-establish true Americanism to sell American principles to its people based upon our Constitution and on our history. This means going back to basic fundamentals and focusing our attention on the individual, giving him the truth about how our democratic way of life functions and what he must do to make it work, presented in simple terms from the layman's point of view using modern methods.

This approach is not new, it was used by Hitler to sell Nazism. It is being used by the Communists and some of our labor unions to confuse our people and to weaken the spirit of Americanism. I just saw a picture last week entitled "Deadline for Action" put out by CIO Union, developed by a Communist that made my hair stand up on end; in fact, my head ached from the confusion and my heart ached to think that we allow a situation like that to grow in our midst.

We have two problems. One is to break up the interlocking Red Conspiracies here at home and to prevent them from re-establishing leadership and spreading propaganda. The 9 point program given on Pages 41 and 43 sound good to me to accomplish this purpose. The other is to feed our people, starting from the grade school up, the truth about Americanism to re-awaken them to their opportunities and their responsibilities under our way of life to show the World by example how free people can operate for the good of all in each community.

Let's put some strength in Uncle Sam's right arm to do something about both of these problems quickly in the interest of his American family. May we count on your support.

Respectfully yours,

Walter W. Knapfert

WKK/lt

WORTHINGTON



WORTHINGTON PUMP AND MACHINERY CORPORATION

WORKS, OFFICES AND REPRESENTATIVES
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

General Offices
HARRISON, NEW JERSEY

MERCHANDISING DIVISION

April 8, 1947

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

If the enclosed report has not already come to your attention, you will want to read it. I believe it is factual and presents a serious situation that must be checked. Your organization with the help of action from Congress, plus a positive program to sell true Americanism is the real answer to counteract and to crush this menace.

May I take this opportunity as one American Citizen to thank you and your organization for the fine work that you have done in standing guard and in taking action to protect our common interest. Keep Up The Good Work. You have done a marvelous job.

Sincerely yours,

Walter W. Kempfert
Walter W. Kempfert,
Manager

ENCL. ATTACHED

WVK/lt

INDEXED

APR 24 1947

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-14-91 BY SP-6 Bja/mde 7/12/89 4252356

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Mr. Clegg

CABLE ADDRESS
WORTHINGTON, NEW YORK

CCCCC

2

[Handwritten signature]

*ack 4-13-47
BAM*

COPY:FQ

OFFICE MEMORANDUM -

U.S. GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON
FROM : L. B. NICHOLS
SUBJECT:

DATE: May 7, 1947

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①
Paul Richman of the Anti-Defamation League called. He has a letter from Harold Foster of their New York office to the effect that Walter Winchell had related a conversation he had had with J. Pierre Belasco who had told Winchell that he was coming to him as a result of a suggestion on the part of the Director with a view of furthering the career of Mr. Infantino, the famous European singer. Winchell asked the ADL to check on Belasco and find out whether the Director referred him to Winchell.

I told Richman there was no indication in our files of this being the case, that I frankly doubted that the Director had referred Belasco to Winchell, although it was entirely possible he might have approached the Director someplace and in the conversation stated he was going to see Winchell and the Director might have acquiesced. I told him I did not know but would ask the Director if he had any recollection.

Richmond also stated that Mario Buzzi, who formerly was with the Nonsectarian Anti-Nazi League, was now seeking a job with the ADL, that they understood we were investigating Buzzi at one time on an impersonation charge. After checking the file I told Richman we investigated an allegation which was not substantiated. I told him that we would have nothing to do with Buzzi, that at one time Buzzi indicated that the Bureau was cooperating with his League on a radio program and that this, of course, was not true.

LBN:EC

Director's notation: "If W. W. wants to know he should ask me & not have an outfit like A D S investigating alleged acts of mine. H."

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 8-14-81 BY SP-6 BJA/MLG 7/12/84 #257,356

RECORDED
47

60-530-142
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INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 62-31615-566

58 MAY 12 1947

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
 Mr. Clegg _____
 Mr. Glavin _____
 Mr. Ladd _____
 Mr. Nichols _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Tracy _____
 Mr. Carson _____
 Mr. Egan _____
 Mr. Gurnea _____
 Mr. Harbo _____
 Mr. Hendon _____
 Mr. Pennington _____
 Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
 Mr. Nease _____
 Miss Gandy _____

March 28, 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

Paul Richman of the Anti-Defamation League called. He was very much upset over a booklet, "The Anti-Defamation League and its use in the World Communist Offensive" by Robert H. Williams. He stated that John Rankin had said at the un-American Committee meeting that the Zionist movement was Communistic and that the ADL was the most contemptible, vicious Communistic group in the world. He stated this booklet was written by Robert H. Williams who was working for Upton Close. Williams is in California and had been interviewed by one of their people. Williams stated the ADL was a particular peeve of Upton Close and Close was out to get them. I, of course, made no comment on the whole thing.

We have received a copy of the booklet from Williams. He certainly does associate the Jews with Communism.

Respectfully,

L. V. Nichols

LBN:RC

INDEXED

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100-530-144
MAY 14 1947

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 8-14-91 BY SP-6
 516-24/100 7/12/89 151,356

O MAY 27 1947

THIS MEMORANDUM IS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE PURPOSES
 TO BE DESTROYED AFTER ACTION IS TAKEN AND NOT SENT TO FILES

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TO
OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

See Me _____
Note and Return _____
For Your Recommendation _____
What are the facts? _____

Remarks:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 8-14-81 BY SP6 BJA/omh
SP6 BJA/omh 7/12/84 #254356

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

March 20, 1947

Notation reads:

"Mr. Hoover --

I hope this Intelligence material will be of use to you in the great job you are doing.

R.H.W." -

A check of the Bureau files reflects no information on Robert Williams, the sender of the attached booklet.

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. E.A. Tamm ✓
Mr. Clegg ✓
Mr. Glavin ✓
Mr. Ladd ✓
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Tracy ✓
Mr. Carson ✓
Mr. Egan ✓
Mr. Gurnea ✓
Mr. Harbo ✓
Mr. Hendon ✓
Mr. Jones ✓

Mr. Pennington ✓
Tele. Room ✓
Mr. Nease ✓
Miss Beahm ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

1100-530-143
FBI
15 MAY 14 1947

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

60 MAY 29 1947

DATE 8-14-81 BY SP-6 BJA/ndk

SP-6 BJA/ndk 7/12/89 #259,356

ADL 50033
①
ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE
OF B'NAI B'RITH

100 NO. LA SALLE STREET
212 FIFTH AVENUE

CHICAGO 2, ILL.
NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

BULLETIN No. 4

VOL. IV

APRIL, 1947

Canadian Fascist Busy

Following five years of internment as a menace to his country's war effort, the Canadian Nazi-Fascist writer, Adrian Arcand, now asserts his anti-Jewish movement is stronger than before the war.

Arcand, who says he earns his living as a portrait painter and translator, inveighs against "Jewish Bolshevik spies" and says of the Second World War:

"It wasn't a war between Fascism and Democracy. It was a war, instigated as the First World War was, by the Jews against the rest of the world. In smashing the fighting power of Russia, the anti-Jews have won the first round.

"I am doing my part with my fellow believers in Canada and other parts of the world, to help win the second round which is coming!"

Arcand shies away from giving statistics about his Canadian Fascists' numerical strength but the *Montreal Gazette*, which accorded him a three-installment biography recently, observes that he has influential friends and sympathizers in high places.

The *Gazette* series has been criticized by the Canadian Jewish Congress which claims that the paper romanticized the Canadian Nazi instead of actually exposing his unpatriotic background and service on behalf of Mussolini and Hitler. No real evidence is offered that Arcand's following actually is increasing.

Hate on the Highway

The well-travelled highway No. 422 through Pennsylvania and Ohio is the background of a planned campaign of poster propaganda against the Jews. Placards of cheap cardboard have been placed on fences and poles, reading:

"STOP JEWISH IMMIGRATION.
NO HOUSES FOR G. I.'S!"

"CIO AND OPA MEAN COMMUNISM AND
JEWISH WORLD CONTROL."

"VOTE AGAINST COFFEY AND DANNY HOCH.
THEY FAVOR COMMUNISM AND JEWISH
CONTROL!"

The signs first appeared in Pennsylvania near the New York border concurrent with the November election period. Within a matter of days, the cards popped up across the entire state of Pennsylvania westward along a main highway.

Crossing the state line in February, the signs then appeared on the road leading from Youngstown to Cleveland, O. Conferences have been held by ADL representatives with the Pennsylvania governor's office, the chief of the State Police, town and state enforcement officials, and federal investigative agencies.

All are cooperating in an attempt to identify the guilty individuals. B'nai B'rith lodges and Jewish communities along route 422 have been alerted, and the offending signs are removed as quickly as they are called to the attention of ADL representatives.

Close Sues

Because his feelings are hurt and his earnings allegedly impaired, the misnamed "Statesman of the Air," Upton Close, is suing to the tune of \$200,000. Defendants are Albert Warner, WOL-Mutual news chief, and the Cowles Broadcasting Co., owners of WOL.

Upton, whose pet peeve lately has been the Anti-Defamation League, complains that Warner said: "Where you find greed, selfishness, and stupidity, there you find Upton Close!" Charging that Warner implied he supported enemies of the United States, Close, whose writings reek with thinly-veiled anti-Semitism, claims that lecture engagements were cancelled and that his textbooks were rejected as a result of the notoriety he has achieved.

Oregon F.E.P.C. Ready

Awaiting only the Governor's signature, an F.E.P.C. bill for the state of Oregon has been approved by the state senate which voted concurrence with a previously passed House action. The bill, which was strongly supported by David Robinson, assistant national director of the ADL, provides for the Oregon education department to institute appropriate programs designed to combat prejudice.

Meanwhile, as "pilot plans" F.E.P.C. legislation shows that the public will accept anti-discrimination laws, the demand for such bills mounts in many states.

60 MAY 19 1947 64

G. I. R. - 2

BULLETIN

published monthly by the

Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith

100 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Illinois

212 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

STANLEY S. JACOBS, *Editor*

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PHILLIP W. HABERMAN, *Hon. Vice-Chairman*

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RICHARD E. GUTSTADT, *Secretary and Director*

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News Briefs

"QUOTAS" BLASTED: A hard-hitting campaign against college quotas based on race and religion is under way with the cooperation of the Church Federation of Greater Chicago. The ADL has made available a kit of cartoons, articles, and news stories about the evils of the quota system which the Federation is mailing to its 1400 clergymen members. . . .

BROTHERHOOD ESSAYS: More than 300 Los Angeles High School students entered the Brotherhood essay contest conducted by the Officers' Conference of B'nai B'rith Women. Excellent publicity in the daily and school press was given to the project. Two of the student prize-winners were members of minority groups—one Mexican, the other Japanese. Outlines of this and similar civic programs are available through the Women's Department of the ADL. . . .

HEADLINERS: Music and drama featured a recent Brotherhood observation held jointly in New York's Willkie Memorial Building by the ADL and the Common Council for American Unity. On the program were radio's famed Norman Corwin, Russell Janney, theatrical producer and author of the novel, "Miracle of the Bells"; Russell Daville, radio's "troubador for tolerance," and the Inter-racial Children's Friendship Chorus, composed of New York youngsters of many races and faiths. . . .

"ABIE" HARD HIT: Still reeling from the editorial condemnations and criticism of educators, churchmen and

public relations experts, the film re-make of "Abie's Irish Rose" will just about break even, according to *Variety*, the showmen's weekly. The film, released over protests that it stereotyped its Jewish and Irish characters, cost \$550,000 to produce. Though it has done fairly well in small towns, major cities have cold-shouldered the picture and many top circuits have refused to book it on the ground that it did a disservice to interfaith unity. . . .

TRILOGY: When the Goodyear Rubber Co. desired to present the Crucifixion story in three parts on its Sunday network spot, *THE GREATEST STORY EVER TOLD*, the cooperation of the ADL research department was extended the script writer, Mr. Fulton Oursler. As a result of such research aid, the Crucifixion story—aired for three Sundays beginning on March 23—constituted a genuine contribution toward the eradication of deeply-entrenched prejudices stemming from centuries-old misrepresentation of the Crucifixion story.

HERMAN AGAIN: Following his recent dethronement by the Georgia Supreme Court, Herman Talmadge is reported to be flirting with Gerald L. K. Smith who is bragging about a huge southern membership campaign he will shortly unleash. Smith has made overtures to Senator Bilbo's followers by appearing at the recent dedication of Bilbo's Juniper Grove Baptist Church in Poplarville, Miss. Smith also has the support of George Long, brother of the late Huey, who assembled a crowd of Huey's followers to meet and to hear Smith. Smith, Talmadge, and Long evidently seek to round up dissident southerners who will pay good money for Smith's un-American panaceas. . . .

ELECTIONEER: When an election was held in March to name city directors of Pasadena, California, one of the candidates was a Fritz Zeiss, "importer". Investigation revealed Fritz to be a close associate of the Bund in pre-war days and active in Nazi circles on the west coast. Despite his denials, he was exposed in the press as listed in Nazi party member files. The exposure ended Fritz's hopes for municipal office—he polled only 173 out of 4700 votes cast in his district.

PSYCHOPATH NAILED: Russell Roberts, owner of a machine shop near Detroit, made no secret of his detestation of Jews. But now Roberts will do his fulminating behind prison bars for one year. Reason: he was convicted of indecent exposure and was termed a "sexual psychopath" by an examining psychiatrist. "The indecencies of his acts finally matched the indecencies of his mind!" as one newspaper put it.

NAZISM DIES HARD: How anti-Semitic are the German people today? One answer is given by an official report of the American Military Government based on a survey made in the U. S. zone. It shows that over 60% of the populace are still deeply infected with hatred, while only 2% are strongly opposed to anti-Jewish feeling. Indeed, 18% of the Germans are so violently anti-Jewish that they still would bar Jews from restaurants and would prohibit the marriage of Germans to "non-Aryans."

Brotherhood Film Ready

An outstanding contribution to inter-group understanding, "Brotherhood of Man," an animated cartoon film in dazzling color, now is available for purchase or rental through film libraries and visual education dealers.

The picture, produced for the UAW-CIO, is released by Film Alliance of America. Based on a famous pamphlet "The Races of Mankind" by Dr. Ruth Benedict and Dr. Gene Weltfish, the production has the endorsement of the ADL, leading educators, clergymen, welfare and community leaders. It has been chosen by the Civil Affairs Division of the War Department for exhibit in occupied areas abroad.

The picture can be used on all film programs for school, home, church and industry. It has special value for social studies, classes in biology, history, current events and international relations. Price is \$80.00 per copy, with rental at \$3.00 per day or \$6.00 per school week. Write to Film Alliance of America, Inc., 1600 Broadway, New York 19, to get this print into your community.

Songs at "Clinic"

A clinic on interfaith relations for teachers of Dade County, Florida, featuring the personal appearance of Songwriter Irving Caesar and his Songs of Friendship, was one of the techniques used by the Miami office of the ADL to foster the use of Caesar's material throughout the Florida area.

Negro schools of Dade County also heard the Caesar songs and are using the interracial musical messages in their classrooms. B'nai B'rith lodges, as they have done in other cities, are supplying a large quantity of the books for use in schools throughout the South.

Minneapolis Police Warned

All citizens of Minneapolis must be dealt with impartially and fairly, and not on the basis of their race, creed, or color. That is the edict of Mayor Hubert H. Humphrey, who added: "No particular group in this city has a monopoly on either decency or lawlessness!"

Every citizen—regardless of race or creed—is worthy of the full protection of the law and equal application of it when he is a violator, the Minneapolis mayor emphasized.

Fulfillment of this responsibility to be fair and objective can be accomplished in large part through interchange of ideas and viewpoints with leaders of the neighborhoods covered by individual patrolmen, the mayor said.

(In 1946, the Anti-Defamation League and the American Council on Race Relations, through their special consultant, Joseph Kluchesky, formerly Milwaukee's chief of police, were instrumental in alerting the police departments of many large cities to their responsibility for understanding the problems of minority groups within the community.)

Restrictive Ads Out

The recreational publicity division of the state of Wisconsin has warned hotel keepers and resort owners that its 1947 literature and advertising will not contain listings of a discriminatory nature.

Commented J. H. H. Alexander, superintendent of the division, in a letter to Sidney H. Sayles of the Milwaukee Jewish Council office (ADL):

"You have my assurance that in the conduct of our state's recreational advertising and publicity program, the provisions of Chapter 340.75 (Denial of Rights) will continue to be scrupulously observed, and that we will continue to refuse to become a party to the dissemination of area literature containing such objectionable language as 'Gentiles only', 'restricted clientele', or 'selected clientele'."

Restrictive advertisements took another beating when Charles R. Byrnes, managing editor of the publication *Hide, Leather and Shoes*, told the Anti-Defamation League's Civic Service Department: "Any racial specifications sent to us in classified advertising will be rejected. We believe there should be no discrimination as to race made in our advertising or in our editorial columns!"



George J. Talianoff, (center), Florida Regional Director of the Anti-Defamation League, is shown receiving a check from Harry Zuckernik, (right), Vice-President of the Miami Beach Lodge of B'nai B'rith, for the purchase of copies of Irving Caesar's "Songs of Friendship," being distributed by the League to schools throughout the south. Shown looking on is the renowned songwriter himself, Irving Caesar.

Hollywood Tackles Prejudice

Spurred by the success of recent novels and plays with anti-semitism as the central theme, several studios of Hollywood are active in screening stories which they would have considered "hot potatoes" a decade ago.

At the moment, Samuel Goldwyn is working on the screen version of the *Collier's* serial, "Earth and High Heaven." A smaller independent studio, operated by the King Brothers, plans to make Arthur Miller's novel "Focus" this summer in New York.



Under the title "Crossfire," starring Robert Young, Robert Mitchum and others, RKO is adapting the book "The Brick Foxhole," a property the studio has owned for more than a year. The unique photoplay establishes anti-semitism as the motive for a

murder and the story unfolds as an exploration of the killer's background and the sources of his prejudice.

Of especial current interest are Darryl Zanuck's plans to film "Gentleman's Agreement," the best-selling novel of a Christian writer who "becomes Jewish" for eight weeks in order to write a series of articles on anti-semitism. Zanuck has retained Moss Hart to do the screen adaptation and has pegged Gregory Peck and Dorothy McGuire for the lead parts in the timely story. (The ADL, now promoting the book nationally, offers copies at a special price of \$1.75.)

At Universal-International, Robert Montgomery will star in "Lights Out," a novel by Bayard Kendrick showing the impact of kindness by a negro toward a blinded Southern war veteran with deep-rooted color prejudice.

Fortunately, the movies are becoming a vehicle of mass education, now that Hollywood's reluctance to handle "dangerous" subjects is being whittled down by pace-makers in other fields.

Protestant Film Council Active

To present the Protestant viewpoint to Hollywood studios, the recently-established Protestant Film Council is creating a consultative committee of West Coast churchmen to provide material for movies and to furnish technical advice on matters relating to Protestant churches.

A subsidiary body, the *Protestant Motion Picture Council*, has been set up to serve as a reviewing body which will present its published opinions of pictures to 300 Protestant publications for distribution within the churches. The reviews will pay special attention to noteworthy films as well as to a "picture of the month" to be designated by the Council.

The Council plans to retain professional writing and directional talent for a series of seven shorts to be made this year for showing in schools and churches.

About Veterans

When Brotherhood Week was held in February, Yank troops on duty in Germany were not forgotten. The ADL Veterans Department, headed by ex-Lieutenant Sol Kollack, provided program kits to Jewish chaplains stationed in German cities, and many interesting interfaith meetings subsequently were reported by the chaplains.

But disturbing reports of the indoctrination of American troops with Nazi-type anti-Semitism are coming in from ADL observers in Europe. The entire subject of educating occupation troops to the menace of racial and religious hatred has been reviewed by members of the League's Veterans Department with high army officials, veterans organizations, and B'nai B'rith post-war service heads. There are many indications that a new and vigorous education program for American troops will get under way shortly. . . .

The New England office of the ADL, through Jason R. Silverman, recently cooperated in publicizing a radio address by Louis E. Starr, commander-in-chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. Said Commander Starr, who represents 2,500,000 VFW members:

"The principles establishing for every American the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness without respect to his race, his religion, his class or nationality, is the strength that makes America unconquerable in its unity!"

In Florida, ADL field man Gilbert J. Balkin helped to arrange a successful B'nai B'rith rally in St. Petersburg addressed by the Florida state commander Joe Roberts, of the Disabled American Veterans. A blinded soldier himself, the commander observed:

"Whenever the three great pianists—Paderewski, Eddy Duchin and Duke Ellington—played the piano, they always used the black keys and the white keys. Blacks and whites fought together during the war, as did Protestants, Catholics, Jews. Today all these groups must work together to prevent bigotry and intolerance from leading us to another catastrophic war!"

New Ives Bill Supported

Hearty support of the ADL has been pledged by Supreme Court Justice Meier Steinbrink, national chairman, to United States Senator Irving Ives who introduced a bill against religious and racial discrimination in the upper house recently.

Said Justice Steinbrink in his telegram:

"Your bill is an important step forward in writing into law on a national level anti-discrimination employment practices. . . . Your bill's emphasis on educational and conciliation processes in fighting the problem of racial and religious bias in employment should win wide support for its passage.

"Similar provisions in the New York state law have shown these methods to be effective."

Return of a Fascist

Although his long association with Italian Fascist leaders, and his admiration for Mussolini and Ciano are well-known to the authorities, the famous tenor Tito Schipa found his black 20-year record no hindrance in returning to the United States recently.

In Schipa, we have the vanguard of other musicians, artists and writers who will seek to return to America after having become identified as quislings, fascists, and collaborators.

An early apostle of Mussolini's brand of dictatorship, Schipa made fabulous profits in the United States but never bothered to become a citizen. Much of his fortune went toward building lavish monuments to *Fascismo* in Italian cities. Never backward about admitting he was a

Fascist, the tenor visited Mussolini on every trip to Italy and was decorated by the Duce for his untiring efforts on behalf of fascism. The tenor insisted on giving the fascist salute at each concert, even in countries such as Australia where anti-fascist feeling ran high.

Schipa's French-born wife, a member of the Italian underground, was imprisoned in 1944 for

having waved greetings to Allied prisoners being marched through the streets of Rome by the Nazis. Schipa, who followed Mussolini's ragtail army to the north of Italy after the Allied invasion, repudiated his wife in his fanatical last-ditch stand with Mussolini.

A known anti-Semite, Schipa found a curious indifference to his dark record on the part of government officials and the immigration department.

College Restrictions Condemned

Supreme Court Justice Meier Steinbrink, national chairman of the Anti-Defamation League, early in April urged heads of nineteen universities to denounce openly the practices of many medical schools in restricting applicants on religious and racial grounds.

In his letter which followed a plea for public aid to medical schools made by educators who warned of an impending decline in the quality of medical research and training, Justice Steinbrink underscored their request, but added:

"There is an equally great need for reform of admissions practices of these schools!"

He cited statistics which disclosed the enrollment of qualified Jewish students in the nation's medical schools had been cut an average of 50% or greater between 1920 and 1940. "In short, as the years passed, the door to one of humanity's most indispensable callings was slowly being shut to adherents of one religion," Justice Steinbrink observed.



How to Test a Nazi

Narcissism, lack of moral development, and inordinate ambition—these were the three main characteristics of the executed Nazi leaders according to Dr. Douglas M. Kelley who examined the defendants in their cells at Nuremberg.

In a press interview at the ADL office in New York City, the psychiatrist proposed that visitors to the United States from Fascist or fascist-inclined countries be subjected to a psychiatric-sociological examination which would reveal Nazi mental traits. He observed that the technique could be used to analyze speakers who propose to influence audiences from the lecture platform.

Narcissism is self-love characterized by a lack of toleration for others — normal in children but abnormal in adults.

Lack of moral development was described by Dr. Kelley as "moral idiocy" and lack of conscience.

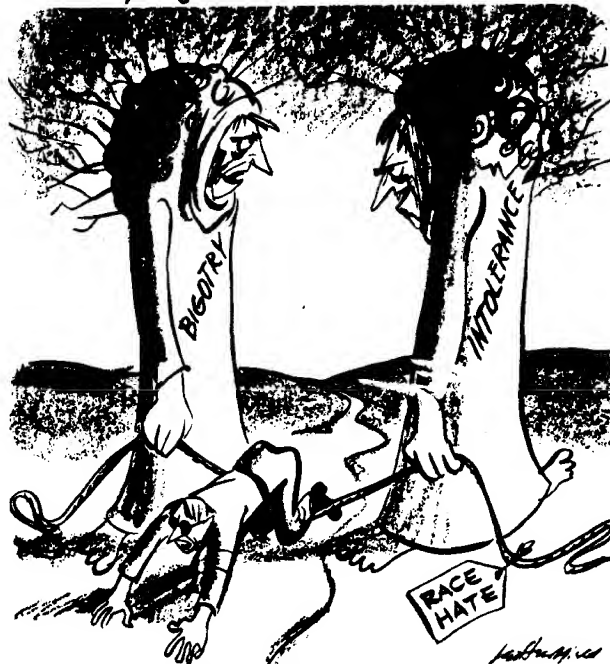
Inordinate ambition—with the other two qualities—distinguished each of the 22 Nazi defendants, from Jew-baiter Streicher to "philosopher" Rosenberg.

Dr. Kelley commented that anti-minority feeling and activity in the United States springs from the same three basic traits he found in the Nazi chieftains. His warning to America concerning psychotic anti-Semitic elements and organizations is echoed by members of the League's Speakers Bureau, which serves churches, schools, service clubs, youth camps and public forums from coast to coast.



Dr. Douglas M. Kelley

"AN OLD TRICK, BROTHER, but it's easy to get the suckers to fall for it."



Courtesy Institute for American Democracy, Inc.

JDA Leaders Seek Goal

More than 300 Jewish communal leaders, including many active in B'nai B'rith affairs throughout the nation, have enrolled as active members of the National Council of the Joint Defense Appeal (JDA), and in that capacity will help the JDA to reach its 1947 goal of \$6,000,000 needed to finance this year's expanded program of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith and the American Jewish Committee.

The formation of the Council was a major accomplishment of the JDA first National Conference held recently in St. Louis. Created to strengthen the JDA fund-raising structure on the national scene, its members elected Donald Oberdorfer, of Atlanta, Georgia, as Council chairman.

B'nai B'rith and ADL leaders who are serving on the Executive Committee of the National Council are: Henry Monsky, president of B'nai B'rith, Judge Meier Steinbrink, ADL National Chairman; Jacob Alson; Benjamin R. Epstein; A. C. Horn; Richard M. Lederer; David H. Litter; Max J. Schneider; and Edmund Waterman of New York; Joseph Cohen, Kansas City, Kansas; David Coleman, Los Angeles; Aaron Droock, Detroit; Philip Frankel, Cleveland; Frank R. S. Kaplan, Pittsburgh; Max N. Kroloff, Atlanta; Harold Lachman, Chicago; Charles W. Morris, Louisville; Rabbi Eugene Mannheimer, Des Moines; Bernard Nath, Chicago; Mrs. Abram Orlow, Philadelphia; David A. Rose, Boston; Benjamin Samuels, Chicago; Melvin H. Schlesinger, Denver; Joseph Talamo, Worcester; James L. White, Salt Lake City, and Joseph A. Wilner, Washington, D. C.

New York Campaigns Merged

Merger of the New York City fund-raising campaigns of the Joint Defense Appeal and the United Jewish Appeal of Greater New York was announced by Henry Monsky, president of B'nai B'rith, and Joseph M. Proskauer, president of the American Jewish Committee. The merger makes the JDA part of the 1947 campaign of the UJA in New York City for \$65,000,000.

In explaining the merger, Mr. Monsky said that it affected only the New York City campaign of the Joint Defense Appeal. The JDA will continue its national effort to obtain supporting funds from Welfare Fund communities, as well as its independent campaign in Chicago.

Organized in 1941, the Joint Defense Appeal has been serving as the fund-raising body of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith and the American Jewish Committee.

Mr. Monsky predicted that B'nai B'rith members in New York City would applaud the merger as bringing together "a family of agencies whose programs, though different in character, nevertheless are allied in the common objective to preserve Jewish life the world over and keep it safe for the future."

Continuing, Mr. Monsky said: "The United Jewish Appeal supports the work of relief and rescue for the tragic remnants of Jewry in Europe; it supports the work of resettlement and rehabilitation.

"Along with this important program of relief and reconstruction, it is essential that we protect the Jewish community in the United States and elsewhere against anti-Semitism and all its allied forces."

The merger was praised also by Judge Meier Steinbrink, national chairman of the Anti-Defamation League, who said: "The merger is an indication of ever increasing unity among Jewish men and women of varying political social and economic strata, upon a basic common program of assistance and reconstruction for Jewish survivors and a defense of civic rights in the United States."

Agencies Merge Labor Programs

The Anti-Defamation League and the Jewish Labor Committee will coordinate their efforts and facilities in promoting better group relations and in combatting racial and religious bigotry which threatens the security of organized labor as well as of minorities.

The two agencies, which heretofore have maintained independent programs through the trade union movement, both have the support of the American Federation of Labor, the CIO, and their affiliates.

Under the new agreement, announced by William Sachs, chairman of the ADL's Labor Committee, and Charles Zimmerman, vice-chairman of the Jewish Labor Committee, the two agencies will exchange facilities and materials to carry out a new and vigorous program of democratic education in the labor field. Their joint statement declares:

"Leaders of the Jewish community have become increasingly aware of the important role organized labor can play in bringing about good human relations among persons of various religions, nationalities, races and backgrounds.

"The Jewish Labor Committee had determined to utilize its influence in the trade union movement to promote a vigorous program of national and local labor action for good human relations. This decision both supplements the anti-fascist work which it carried on for so many years in foreign lands and, in other ways, represents a change in emphasis.

"The Anti-Defamation League has likewise been concerned with the building of good human relations in and through the trade union movement and has maintained for several years a department solely concerned with this work."

The Jewish Labor Committee, whose membership is made up of national CIO and AFL unions, operates in the field of human relations through non-sectarian labor committees to combat intolerance. Total membership of its affiliated groups exceeds 500,000.

90000

The group went on record in favor of a code of ethics similar to the one promulgated by Rho Pi Phi, national Jewish pharmacists' fraternity.

90000

JEWES IN AMERICAN WAR, by J. George Fredman and Louis A. Falk, Terminal Printing & Publishing Co. A factual report on the military contributions of Jews to the building of America, from colonial days through World War II.



Schwartz; Nathaniel Kaplan, Secretary, Board of Education, New man, religious publication. Left to Right: (back row) Dr. Thomas F. Seated: The Rev. Dr. Guy E. Shieler, Editor of The Churchman; Mayor William O'Dwyer, of New York, and Supreme Court Justice Steinbrink, National Chairman of the Anti-Defamation League.

Views ON THE News...

BY RICHARD E. GUTSTADT, DIRECTOR

DOUBLE PLAY OR DOUBLE TALK?

A pamphlet authored by Robert H. Williams, with an editor's note by Upton Close, again reveals some easily recognized double talk. With almost perfect simulation of the Goebbels method, Close pretends to believe that many decent people fear the Anti-Defamation League.

Apparently because of Mr. Close's recognized public spirit (sic?), he sponsors this brochure which he alleges is a painstaking report by a Major Williams. The net result of this effort is that the "mountain labored and brought forth a mouse."

It would be difficult to conceive of a more ludicrous, unfactual, garbled effort than this one. It follows the propaganda technique of "they say", "It is reported" and "it is alleged".

Another technique used is to tell some incident with more or less sinister implications. After attempting to impress the reader with the participation of the ADL in such incident, the author cagily admits no definite proof of this and the unimportance of the whole story.

In short, the author astutely implants an unfavorable impression, but wary of legal responsibility, a diluted clause follows, the propagandist being confident that the earlier impression will be the more lasting.

Space limitations prevent a full exposure of the fictitious nature of the author's statements. Falsehood and misrepresentation follow each other closely.

The ADL considers the whole vicious report to be unworthy of answer.

This editorial is written because some may ascribe to every erstwhile wearer of his nation's uniform a degree of integrity. It would be most unfortunate if under such delusion any decent American attributed any authenticity to this meretricious document.

Illustrating the venom marking the work is that section which alleges that a certain lecturer (unnamed) met with resistance to his public speeches in the form of threats and intimidation which the author ascribes to the ADL. The circumstances parallel perfectly some previous complaints of Close himself, whose complete unreliability as a commentator has been described in the Saturday Evening Post and other conservative journals.

After building his case against the League, Close's author concludes:

"I do not accuse the ADL of having inspired this particular act, but I am sure that as long as the ADL works

in secret and commits such acts of defamation as are already known, it is going to be suspect."

Close and the author do not specify acts of defamation. They are hopeful that they have conveyed the impression nonetheless.

As a typical example of the type of sophistry engaged in, we present the author's peeve against the Fair Employment Practices Act, as passed in New York State and which is under consideration in other state legislatures.

Mr. Williams wants it to appear that the championing of Fair Employment legislation was solely by the ADL. Surely, any painstaking researcher and so highly informed a person as Mr. Close must know of the National Council for a Permanent FEPC, located in Washington, D. C.

He likewise must know that the honorary chairmen are Senators Capper and Wagner and co-chairmen are A. Philip Randolph and Dr. Allen Knight Chalmers. He knows likewise that a Senate Bill for an FEPC was introduced by Senator Robert Taft, and in the house the bill was reported favorably by a committee headed by Congresswoman Mary T. Norton. They should also know that no less than 106 organizations form merely a partial list on record in Congress urging immediate favorable action on Senate S.101—House H.R. 2232 and that among these organizations are the American Friends Service Committee (Quakers), Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, the Methodist Church, National Alliance of Postal Employees, N.A.A.C.P., National Council of Catholic Women, Presbyterian General Assembly, Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A., and numerous labor groups and veterans organizations.

How utterly asinine it must appear to thinking citizens that professed patriots would ascribe a sinister quality to legislation with such universal support of groups representing every race, color and creed and of every economic stratum.

The imputation of Communism to groups and individuals expressing a progressive and humanitarian point of view is the "red herring" Close and his associate attempt to drag across the pathway of American intelligence.

The Anti-Defamation League, proud of its long record of patriotic efforts, will continue to serve the nation by helping to translate into graphic terms the values of our democratic institutions, regardless of the stupid opposition of those who, like Upton Close, are prepared to sell their birthright for a mess of pottage.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : *T. J. J.* HOTTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON

SUBJECT: DR. MORRIS WOLF
INFORMATION CONCERNING

DATE: December 18, 1945

ATTENTION: ASSISTANT DIRECTOR L. B. NICHOLS

This will confirm the information furnished to Mr. J. J. McGuire, of the Bureau, by Special Agent LOGAN J. LANE, of this office, on December 10, 1945, with reference to the interview conducted with Dr. MORRIS WOLF, 1726 Eye Street, N. W., in connection with a statement he is alleged to have made to Dr. ELI LOUIS COOPER that an FBI Agent had informed WOLF that the ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE has made only a very small contribution and is of little value as an organization.

Dr. WOLF advised that he has not attended any dental society meetings in recent months wherein a representative of the ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE or the B'NAI B'RITH had given a speech and that he had not made any remarks concerning the value of the ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE. He pointed out that he, himself, is Jewish and that he is interested in the B'NAI B'RITH and that certainly he would make no derogatory remarks against that organization or any league sponsored by that organization. He further pointed out that he has no patients who are employed by the Bureau as far as he knows and that he has no personal friends who are employed by the Bureau; that the only patient he has had who was connected with the Bureau in any way was about ten years ago when he performed some dental work for a child whose father was connected in some way with the Bureau or the Department. Dr. WOLF pointed out that two or three months ago, a group of Jewish dentists in Washington organized their own dental society at which time he was present and that a representative of B'NAI B'RITH was employed as an organizer. He stated that this individual had spoken at the organization meeting but that the speech had nothing to do with B'NAI B'RITH and that he is positive that he made no such remarks at that time.

Dr. WOLF appeared to be greatly concerned over the allegations and informed that he would endeavor to ascertain the source of this incident and that he is of the opinion that someone is trying to embarrass him. It is pointed out that neither Rabbi PAUL RICHMAN'S name nor Dr. COOPER'S name was furnished to Dr. WOLF as the source of the information received by the Bureau.

This office is taking no further action in this matter unless advice to the contrary is received from the Bureau.

TJJ:VIM

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1946

PAUL RICHMAN
1003 K STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

November 11, 1946

*Anti Defamation League
7 Bnai B'rith*

Dear Lou,

Enclosed please find copies of various issues of "The Facts", which your Bureau may find of value. I am suggesting to our fact-finding director in New York, Arnold Forster, that he also submit these regularly to your New York office.

Kindest personal regards -

Sincerely,

Paul

Mr. Louis B. Nichols, Assistant Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Penna. Ave. at 9th Streets, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

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November 13, 1946

W. J. ...

Mr. Paul Richman
1003 K Street, N. W.
Washington 1, D. C.

Dear Mr. Richman:

Mr. L. B. Nichols has called to my attention
your note to him dated November 11, 1946, together with the
enclosure you sent along, and I did want to express my
appreciation for your making "The Facts" available to the
FBI.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

ROOVIR

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JJM:RC

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

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The FACTS

Reported monthly by the National Fact-Finding Department
ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE of B'nai B'rith • 212 Fifth Ave., New York 10, N. Y.

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Vol. I, No. 1.

May, 1946

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REVIVAL OF THE KLANTHE NATIONAL SITUATION

Even before V-E Day, early in 1945, there were Klan cells in every large southern community in all states from Virginia to Texas. In April, 1945, Elmer Roper, director of Fortune Magazine Public Opinion Poll, warned that KKKism was on the way back all over the nation, its targets varying according to the local situation but always aiming at minorities and trade unions.

The past several months, however, have witnessed the first manifestations of an open and unrestrained resurgence of the Ku Klux Klan since Pearl Harbor. Most of the activity has centered in the deep and far South, with some reflection in Indiana, California, Ohio and Michigan. Cross burnings, Klan Konklaves, defacement of stores, violence to Negroes, etc., are among the surface evidences of this renewed Klan activity.

Thus, the AP reported on October 20, 1945, from Atlanta that the Georgia Klan claims a membership of more than 20,000. At the beginning of this year (1946), the Kansas KKK boasted a membership of 5,278 in Wichita, Hutchinson, Newton, Topeka, Leavenworth, and Kansas City. The Kansas Klan organizer disclosed that the membership of the secret night-shirt outfit would soon be larger than that of any other state of the Union. This is all the more remarkable in view of the rather high fee required. In Georgia, for example, members paid an initiation fee of \$10.00, in addition to the annual membership fee of \$6.00, and all contribute \$2.00 for an insurance fund for the benefit of families of deceased members.

Reports arriving at this office reveal Klan participation by some Federal, state and city officials including local police officers.

An examination of the accumulated information indicates different Klan motivations in different sections of the Deep South. For example:

In Georgia, the Klan is politically purposed and primarily intent upon sending to office a governor with Klan sympathies. In Chattanooga, Tennessee, the Klan is of the hoodlum type, bent upon vandalism. In southern Florida, the Klan is most interested in "protecting" white-owned real estate from purchase or use by Negroes.

Further examination of the available evidence reveals that there are five or six immediate and interrelated causes for the rebirth of the Klan. These causes are as follows:

- a. The desire of certain white elements to prevent the abolition of the poll tax; or the desire of such elements to prevent Negroes from voting in the primaries in those states where the poll tax has already been abolished.
- b. The desire by certain elements in the South to prevent, at all costs, the enactment of an FEPC law which would grant to Negroes greater equality than they now experience.
- c. The desire to prevent any further inroads being made, by court decision or otherwise, on the validity of restrictive land covenants; and the desire to prevent Negroes from residing in "white" areas.
- d. Resistance of some sections of the southern white populace concerning further unionization.
- e. The desire on the part of certain elements for the election of local, state and Federal candidates who would prevent any further incursion upon the "rights" of the white community vis-a-vis the Negro community.

f. The fear that Negro veterans in the South will attempt to retain the rights and privileges granted to them as members of the armed forces.

To this campaign is added a dash of anti-Catholicism in the form of attacks on Philip Murray, George Meany and Jim Carey, prominent Catholic labor leaders.

It is reported that the Klan is even more irresponsible now than at any other time in its history; that there is no centralized control, and that even within a local klavern, any dissident minority of Klansmen is likely to "get their heads together and go off on some rampage without the officers even knowing about it."

*

Ku Klux Klan Sympathizers

Some of the organizations and hate groups which are openly or clandestinely cooperating with the Klan in the South are:

The Commoner Party in Georgia, an anti-Negro, anti-Semitic group;

The Sons of Dixie in Tennessee, who are making a particular appeal to union members;

The Christian Veterans Association in Chicago, which is soliciting membership in Georgia;

The Christian-American Association, which reportedly is well-supplied with funds from northern industrialists and wealthy reactionaries.

Reminiscent of the numerous Nazi organizations of old who operated under various inconspicuous names such as "singing societies", "bowling clubs", etc., the Klan too employs the same technique for the purpose of camouflage. In Miami, for example, there exists an "All American Club", and "All American Society", a "Knights of the Kanine Klub", etc., all of which

have strikingly similar principles and purposes.

*

Cross Burnings

It appeared that, simultaneous with the intensified membership campaign, there were numerous "fiery crosses" as early as the beginning of 1945.

Three large cross-burning demonstrations in Knoxville, Tennessee, on March 13, 1945, caused excitement among students of Knoxville College.

Five large cross-burnings were reported on March 28, 1945, in an area near Birmingham.

Another cross-burning took place in a town near Trenton, New Jersey, where ground had been broken for a Negro housing project to be constructed by the Federal government.

Five months later, in August, 1945, two crosses were burned within three weeks near Flemington, New Jersey, which reportedly were visible sixty miles away.

A giant cross-burning took place atop Stone Mountain near Atlanta on October 13, 1945.

At the end of October, 1945, five crosses were burned in Miami in front of the dwellings of eleven Negro families.

Following recent efforts of the NAACP to force authorities to admit a Negro girl to the Oklahoma University Law School, a large cross was burned on the campus of the University on February 28, 1946.

All these cross-burnings required preparation by several men. In most cases, the crosses consisted of heavy logs, twelve to fifteen feet high and a dozen feet across, wrapped in oil-soaked rags. They were burned in front of Negro school buildings, Jewish stores, in cemeteries, terminals, etc.

Cars and truckloads of armed whites always appeared on the scene, and, after quick work, escaped in a great hurry.

Unlike other Klan chapters throughout the South, the Georgia Ku Klux Klan had its cross-burnings on May 9, 1946, widely publicized. On that day, five fiery crosses blazed atop historic Stone Mountain, heralding the reactivation of Georgia's Klan on a grand fashion. The public had been invited through advertisements in Atlanta newspapers.

More than 500 new members of the Klan were initiated by more than 700 robed and masked Klansmen, while approximately 1,000 wives and children of the participants watched.

There was virtually no conversation in the ranks of the spectators except for a few whispered remarks. In true Nazi pattern, the voice of the Kluxer who shouted the marching orders for those initiated over a public address system was harsh and unintelligible. The ritual included allegiance to the Constitution of the United States and the forces of law and order. However, the primary theme was dedicated to aiding fellow Klansmen, "malicious murder, treason, and rape alone excepted."

All new members took an oath of secrecy, the penalty of violation of which is "dishonor, disgrace and death."

* * * * *

STATEWIDE ACTIVITIESGEORGIA

At least eight chapters are meeting regularly: five in Atlanta and three in the rural section of Georgia.

General

The "Application for Citizenship in Invisible Empire" is the same "Form K-115" as that used before the war. The words "Incorporated" and "To His Majesty the Imperial Wizard, Emperor of the Invisible Empire, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan" have been struck out. This is obviously an attempt to avoid payment of the \$700,000 tax assessment still outstanding against the Klan corporation.

Klan pins, insignia, etc., are available. It seems that a complete line has been "patented" by the American Keystone Foundation and that the price of the pin allegedly ranges from \$9.00 to \$1,500.00 for a diamond pin. One of the lapel buttons bears the Klan recognition symbol "AKAI", etc.

*

Atlanta

Atlanta is regarded by other Klan leaders--not only in the South but in the North as well--as the national headquarters.

Many of the personnel in the city and county administration allegedly have been organized into the Klan.

The Klan has asked for a ruling from the City Attorney, Jack Savage, with regard to meetings being held where white and colored participate.

Following a meeting of Klan #297 (Atlanta) on February 21, 1946, a committee of Klansmen went to the police station to challenge the petition by Negro groups for the hiring of Negro policemen on the Atlanta force.

In order to give strong-arm methods the necessary backing, there exists a so-called Kavalier Klub, which is regarded as the storm-trooper organization of the Klan. At its meeting on May 1, 1946, the AT (leader of the Klub) stressed that the Kavalier Klub is "apart from the Klan, although only Klansmen will be eligible."

At another meeting of Central Klan No. 1 on April 8, 1946, it was announced that 36 policemen were "naturalized".

For the first time in the history of the Klan, women's auxiliaries have been formed.

In Georgia, in the recent special election for a successor to Rep. Ramspeck, Ben T. Huiett, reported to be a Klansman, received strong Klan support. Huiett, Commissioner of Labor in Georgia, polled 2,704 votes as compared to about 10,000 each for Mrs. Helen Douglas Hankin and Malcolm Camp, the leading candidates.

All Klansmen are being urged to prepare their entire families to vote at the forthcoming Fall primaries in order to elect a Klan candidate to Congress and a Klan candidate to the governorship.

Tom Linder, Commissioner of Agriculture, has promised, if Talmadge should fail to come out for Governor, that he will run on a white supremacy ticket.

The April 4, 1946, issue of ex-Governor Talmadge's Statesman: editorial on the second page entitled "The Time Has Come To Take Sides" contains a poem by Marvin Mobley, the final line of which reads: "White Georgia Thanks God For the Klan." The editorial admonishes Georgia citizens to fight the current attempt of Negroes to get the vote and blames for the advance of the Negroes on the polls the "Asiatic-minded scoundrels and alien-minded perverts."

Replying to rumors that the Klan was planning to back his gubernatorial campaign, Talmadge said that he was not aware of any report that he would be the Klan's candidate, but added: "I want all white Georgians to work for Talmadge. I want Catholics, the Ku Klux Klan and Jews."

* * *

FLORIDA

At least one chapter is active in Miami and, reportedly, two in Key West. The Miami group conducts an intensive advertising campaign soliciting new members. The Key West chapter holds frequent parades in the downtown section of the city.

The Northwest Property Owners Association is another of the Klan-front organizations recently active in the northwest section of Miami. By house-burnings and fiery crosses, this group strove to deter Negroes from living in certain parts of the northwest section of Miami. An attempt on the part of the local administration to zone the section in question on the basis of color was declared unconstitutional by Florida's Supreme Court on April 30, 1946.

* * *

TENNESSEE

In this state, four or five Klan chapters are meeting regularly: one or two in Knoxville, two in Chattanooga, and one in Maryville. There is also a so-called American Fellowship Club in Maryville, "a secret fraternal organization," founded by the Evangelist Rev. A. A. Haggard, with a program similar to the Klan.

The two Konklaves in Chattanooga are headed by the vicious anti-Semite,

J. B. Stoner. His following consists of a small group of hoodlums. The Chattanooga Klans are different from those in other places in that they are more violently anti-Semitic than anti-Catholic or anti-Negro.

Recently, Stoner sent out postal cards to a large mailing list, offering for sale the fabricated "Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion" at a price of \$2.00 per copy.

* * *

CALIFORNIA

At a regular meeting of the Big Bear Lake Post No. 584 of the American Legion in the high-school auditorium, Dr. Wesley Swift, pastor of a Lanchester church, explained to about 50 Legion members and their wives the principles and policies of the KKK. He said:

"The klan is here in Bear Valley to stay. We intend to form restrictive covenants here and elsewhere in order to hold the line of pure Americanism. Bear Valley has been fortunate in the past in not having any Communistic groups present and we intend to see to it that it remains that way. There is no anti-Catholic feeling in the klan and there won't be any."

Swift declared that the Klan of the present--"a symbol of Christianity on the march"--is no longer like the Klan of old when bigotry and prejudice caused a cleavage between Catholics and Protestants. He added that he is an admirer of Father Coughlin and other Catholic leaders.

This minister and Klan organizer, who accompanied Gerald L. K. Smith on his recent visit in Los Angeles to every meeting, stated:

"Gerald L. K. Smith, pastor of a small Louisiana church, is our leader, and he has been persecuted at every turn by Jews and Communists all over America because he believes in America First. Like the late, great governor of the state of Louisiana, Huey Long, who was assassinated because he would not bow to the international money-changers, Gerald L. K. Smith, too, is being cursed at every turn because he believes in the continuity of America."

On May 21, 1946, a suit to end the Ku Klux Klan as a California corporation was won in superior court of California by Attorney General Robert W. Kenney.

Thousands of anti-Semitic pamphlets, dozens of hooded white robes and a ten-foot electrically lighted cross were found in a raid on a former Klan headquarters at 730 S. Grand Ave., Los Angeles. Among the pamphlets found were Rev. Sam Campbell's "The Jewish Problem in the United States" and "The Attitude of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan Toward Immigration."

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THE EASTERN REGIONNew York Metropolitan AreaThe Case Of May Quinn

The climax in the case of May Quinn, New York City school teacher suspended by the Superintendent of Schools for un-American attitudes, came on February 27, 1946, when the Board of Education reprimanded her for "neglect of duty" and fined her two months pay. This mild rebuke, coming in the face of evidence that Miss Quinn had expressed herself as favoring racial and religious segregation and had used the notorious "First American" leaflet in her classroom, produced strong protests from the press and from teacher, parent, and civic groups. Fifteen of these groups, including the Anti-Defamation League, filed an appeal with the New York State Commissioner of Education, and a hearing on this appeal was held in Albany on May 24, 1946. Decision reserved.

In the forefront in the defense of Miss Quinn was the American Education Association, a small reactionary teachers' group, made up to a large extent of former isolationists. On May 17, 1946, the A.E.A. held a "Victory Concert" in the Brooklyn Academy of Music as a "tribute" to Miss Quinn. The distribution of tickets was guarded very carefully and handled exclusively by the organization's secretary, Josephine Smith, who sent them only to "approved" applicants. The meeting itself was uneventful although the house was packed. Miss Quinn delivered a short speech thanking those colleagues who had helped her, and the principal speaker of the evening, Dr. Milo McDonald, Executive Director of the A.E.A., delivered an anti-Communist speech. There were many priests in the audience, one of whom was Fr. Edward Lodge Curran, once the Eastern representative of Fr. Coughlin.

German-American Veterans Group

A new "German-American" organization made its appearance recently when one Albert J. Daubach identified himself as head of the "German-American World War II Veterans Association." Daubach was present in court at the Queens, N. Y. "Christian Front" trial on February 28, 1946 as a friend of C. Daniel Kurtz, who had organized the "Christian Front" rally in October, 1945. Daubach has since been succeeded as Commander of the Association by an individual named Dreyer. Meetings have been held irregularly in Yorkville barrooms with small numbers in attendance. .

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"Christian Fronters" Stay in Jail

Thus far the legal efforts of Homer Maertz, Ernest Elmhurst, and Kurt Mertig to regain their freedom have met only with rebuffs. These three anti-Semites received jail sentences on February 28, 1946 for their participation in the "Christian Front" rally in New York City last October; Maertz received a one year sentence in the New York City penitentiary, and Elmhurst and Mertig were given six month workhouse sentences. On March 18, 1946, Supreme Court Justice Daly denied the motion by Henry Klein, attorney for Elmhurst and Mertig, for a certificate of reasonable doubt, while on April 18, 1946, Supreme Court Justice Shientag denied a motion for a writ of Habeas Corpus.

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American Defense Society

The American Defense Society, Inc., 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, was relatively inactive for several years until September, 1945, when its Immigration Committee launched a program demanding sharp restriction of further immigration.

In January, 1946, there was organized the "Speak Up America Committee" of the American Defense Society, this time ostensibly for the purpose of consolidating public opinion against labor strikes. Investigation revealed that Edward Atwell was collaborating with the "Speak Up America Committee;" that the American Defense Society distributed his newsletter "Passing Caravan." Atwell, who once shared the platform with Laura Ingalls, a convicted nazi agent, was reported to have been a Christian Front organizer some five years ago, and recently served as publicity director for the "Friends of Frank Fay."

*

Horace A. Demarest

Following the disclosure that a fraternity, Alpha Pi Sigma, which had obtained a charter in New York State in 1923, had, in 1925, changed its name to "Knights and Women of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc.," New York State Attorney General Nathaniel Goldstein began court action to revoke the charter. The Attorney General's investigation, which is continuing, recently revealed that one of the incorporators of Alpha Pi Sigma was Horace A. Demarest. This revelation caused the immediate dismissal by Governor Dewey of Demarest from his position as State Deputy Commissioner of Motor Vehicles.

*

Fish Flounders Again

Although defeated in his last attempt to win re-election, Ex-Congressman Hamilton Fish, Jr., has not abandoned his political ambitions. In March, 1946, Fish established residence in Queens County, New York, in a building owned by Robert M. Harriss, a cotton broker, and long-time financial adviser of Fr. Coughlin. Fish announced plans for a new political

organization in preparation for the 1946 elections, indicating that Harriss would arrange a meeting for him with prominent leaders.

Later, in a personal letter, Fish said that it might be several months before any action could be taken to organize "a Veterans or American Party in New York State." He also pointed to the need to "form a nation-wide American committee against Communism." It has been reported that Fish is devoting himself completely to the work of organizing this committee, and that he has helped finance Upton Close.

*

Rev. Edward Lodge Curran

This Brooklyn clergyman, ardent and enthusiastic advocate of Coughlin's views, has continued his pro-Franco activities both through his column in the Gaelic-American and in public addresses. He has been a most active figure in the defense of May Quinn and in one speech stated that the action against Quinn had been a plot of a "minority group."

*

Other Organizational Activities

The Eastern Monetary Congress, a monetary reform group, which at previous meetings featured as speakers such persons as Gerald L. K. Smith and the late Carl Mote, has been relatively inactive of late.

The Committee For Constitutional Government (Gannett Committee) has continued to distribute anti-New Deal and anti-labor literature. Its Executive Director, Edward Rumely, was acquitted in Federal Court, in April, 1946, of contempt of Congress because of his refusal to submit the financial records of the C.C.G. to the House Campaign Expenditures Committee.

The Friends of Frank Fay has shown no signs of activity since holding its rally in Madison Square Garden in January, 1946. Soon thereafter, the organization vacated its headquarters at the Capitol Hotel, in New York.

The Constitutional Educational League (Joseph P. Kamp) has not shown any signs of appreciable activity since January, 1946, when Kamp issued a pamphlet plugging the "Friends of Frank Fay." Kamp is awaiting trial in Federal Court for refusing to produce for a committee of the House of Representatives financial records of the Constitutional Educational League.

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NEW ENGLAND AREA"America First"

The appearance in Boston of Edward Lodge Curran, on March 15, 1946, failed to revitalize America First activity. Although both William B. Gallagher and Francis P. Moran, leaders of this organization prior to the war, have returned to the scene, there is no indication of any organizational activity by them.

After suffering for several months from a heart ailment, Gallagher is once again employed as Superintendent of Printing in the Boston Public Library. Newest information reveals that Gallagher has been receiving a pension from the Veterans Administration since 1921, because he is suffering from an anxiety neurosis.

There has been no public activity by Francis P. Moran. He also recently received a pension from the Veterans Administration due to some minor ailment.

*

Spanish Evidence Guild

At a meeting in Baltimore, Maryland, plans were announced for establishing a branch of this organization in Boston. As far as we know, this branch has not yet been formed. There has been an attempt, though apparently not organized, to circulate throughout the greater Boston area postcards addressed to Congressional representatives urging them to vote against a loan to Britain. These cards first appeared at the March Curran meeting in Boston and since then they have been distributed through the mail. It has been reported that this is the work of former American Firsters and Christian Fronters in this region.

*

Anglo-Saxon Federation

This organization, which has national headquarters in Haverhill, Massachusetts, conducts bi-monthly meetings in Boston. Advance literature, advertising these meetings, continues to list Howard B. Rand, National Director, as a speaker. Neither meeting held in April was attended by Rand. On each occasion, excuse for his absence was made. Baptist Rev. Fagan of Haverhill, Massachusetts, substituted as speaker.

Howard Rand attempted to gain membership in a Masonic Lodge at Haverhill during April, but information, revealing his activities, resulted in the rejection of his membership application.

The Anglo-Saxon Federation conducted a drive for funds during the month of April to be used for the establishment of a research library which will be set up at 25 Exeter Street, Boston.

*

Ira Calvin White

Author of numerous anti-Negro and anti-Semitic writings, White continues to contribute articles to The Broom, a viciously Jew-baiting periodical published by C. Leon De Aryan of San Diego, California, who was indicted for alleged sedition by the Federal authorities. In order to circumvent the Massachusetts race libel law, White is selling his literature outside the Bay State.

*

Clifford A. Reeves

This Seventh Day Adventist evangelist, whose activities in Portland, Maine, in 1945, aroused national interest and led to his removal from that area, is now active in the Boston region, this time using anti-Catholicism among Protestant groups.

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THE MIDDLEWESTChicagoAmerican Relief For Germany

Founded seven months ago for the ostensible purpose of sending aid to Germany, Austria, and Hungary and to reestablish postal service between the United States and Germany, this organization has rapidly expanded. It has an office in the Loop and three branches throughout the city. At its first meeting four people attended, at the second, fifteen, and at the third, ninety. At present, its regular Monday night meetings attract about 250 persons, and collections average \$300 or \$400 at each meeting. However, on April 22, 1946, \$1600 was collected, which included dues and some special contributions.

During the past few months, large ads of the "American Relief for Germany" as well as lists of contributors have been appearing in the Abendpost (Chicago's German-language paper). Mimeographed forms listing the various types of voluntary services needed, are distributed at meetings.

Although the leaders of this organization are former members of the German-American National Alliance and of the German-American Bund, their speakers, so far, have been careful not to make anti-Semitic or un-American statements. Just as in the heyday of the Bund, audiences are constantly reminded that, even though they are American citizens, they must not forget their German heritage or the starving Germans. At a recent meeting, a circular was distributed, bearing the name of Theodore Katzmann (known for his pro-Nazi and anti-Semitic activities) and attacking the UNO and the Morgenthau plan; it also calls for people "from every church in the land to unite in this mammoth Christian drive."

Anglo-Saxon Federation

The Federation meets regularly every Sunday afternoon with an average attendance of 100 to 125 elderly people, and, while the organization is known to be anti-Semitic, the meetings, as a rule, are on a strictly religious basis. The usual anti-British, anti-Russian and anti-administration propaganda is regularly disseminated. When a speaker such as Millard Flenner appears, anti-Semitism is always injected.

*

Committee for American Independence

This group, headed by Earl Southard, is on the decline. Since Gerald L. K. Smith has been in the limelight with the isolationist crowd, Southard does not have much to offer. Apparently unable to secure speakers who attract an attendance, he uses such "Anglo-Saxon" spokesmen as Millard Flenner and James McGaw. In fact, the organization continues to use the old "America First" line of rabid isolationism and nationalism, appealing to a pro-German and anti-Administration audience. Anti-Semitic sentiments on the part of both the speakers and the audience are more often in evidence now than during the war.

*

Gerald L. K. Smith

Since his conviction and sentence in Chicago for contempt of court, Smith has been making fervent and dramatic appeals for "defense" funds by calling special meetings, and using subterfuges to obtain meeting places. Collection at his meetings average about \$500 at one meeting with an approximate attendance of 350 people. Many of the contributions range from five to ten dollars. Smith tore at the heartstrings of his audience

(thus opening their purse-strings) with his vivid portrayal of Gerald L. K. Smith lying on a cot in the County Jail, his throat slit from ear to ear, a martyr who was willing to die for the cause!

*

Christian Veterans of America

Frederick Kister, leader of this Gerald Smith puppet outfit, is trying to capitalize on all the publicity received as a result of the Chicago, February 7 meeting which caused the arrest of Smith, Kister and Terminiello. The actual membership of the Christian Veterans is negligible, and while Kister stated at a private meeting that he was broke, he apparently receives enough money to maintain an office at 35 S. Dearborn Street. An amateur book-reviewer, Kister devotes his meetings to appraisals of hate literature.

*

Gentile Cooperative Association

The chief of this Association, Eugene Flitcraft, was a candidate for Cook County Commissioner in the recent primaries and, during his campaign, flooded the suburban communities with his Gentile News. Though soundly defeated, he nevertheless continues the publication of his Gentile News. However, he has discontinued distribution of his "Gentile Business Directory."

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Publications

Douglas Stewart, former editor of "Scribner's Commentator," is promoting a book entitled "Two Worlds - USA and USSR" by Stephen Nenoff. The book is subtly anti-Semitic, using the old isolationist arguments and tactics.

The Dispatch of Homer Maertz, who is serving a prison term in New York, continues to be published regularly, despite his absence from Chicago, with Mrs. Frances Swedish in complete charge. There is no change in the tenor of its anti-Semitism.

In addition to Women's Voice, issued regularly, We, the Mothers, also distribute anti-Semitic literature to the same extent as in the past. Since the primaries, when the activities centered around the campaigns of about a dozen known anti-Semitic, isolationist and subversive candidates--two of them were sons of "mothers"--the organization has been fairly inactive, holding meetings infrequently. At present, they are raising funds to help Homer Maertz in his difficulties with the law.

The Patriotic Research Bulletin by Elizabeth Dilling continues its rantings...the latest issue devoted to the arrest of Smith, Terminiello and Kister...preferred topic is still the Jew.

* * *

Detroit

The Christian Veterans Intelligence Bureau

Incorporated in Wayne County on March 23, 1946, this is another of the several obstructionist organizations headed by Lorence Asman and located at 420 Farwell Building in Detroit. As Michigan Director of the Christian Veterans of America, Asman signed the admission tickets to the banquet held in honor of Smith, and Terminiello at the Morrison Hotel in Chicago on March 4, 1946.

Asman is also National Vice-President of another Smith-sponsored and -inspired outfit, Christian Youth for America, under whose auspices he

arranged meetings for Smith on April 14, 1946, in Chicago, and on April 29, 1946, in Detroit. He presided at both meetings.

Asman not only arranged and prominently participated as speaker and chairman in a number of Smith meetings but also addressed meetings of the United States Sovereignty Defense Committee (April 4, 1946), and the United Mothers of America in Cleveland, Ohio (April 5, 1946).

Asman flooded Congress with anti-Negro circulars entitled "20,000 Little Brown Bastards," mailed from P. O. Box 2411, Detroit 37, Michigan.

In his latest communication, he announced a meeting sponsored by the Christian Veterans' Intelligence Bureau to be held in Detroit at the Fort Wayne Hotel on May 17, 1946. The scheduled, featured speaker on this occasion, Norman Jaques, is a member of the Social Credit Party and a member of Parliament from Western Canada. Jaques has the reputation of being an anti-Semite, in view of his speeches in the Canadian Parliament.

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THE SOUTHERN STATES

The shadows of things to come have already settled over the South. Both the AFL and CIO have launched their organizational drives. It is expected that there will be a good deal of friction and heat engendered by these drives. One of the main industries in which both unions will concentrate will be the textile. A number of these plants are owned by Jewish business interests, much of it absentee and located in the North. This has already engendered some anti-Semitism, and more can be expected.

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Terminiello, the "Father Coughlin of Dixie"

Replying on April 12, 1946, to an inquiry by an Atlanta citizen, the Rt. Rev. T. J. Toolen, Bishop of the Diocese of Mobile, expressed his sentiments concerning Rev. A. W. Terminiello and the publication Christian Crusader. Bishop Toolen said in part:

"We are very much disturbed about this, but there is nothing that I can personally do. I have gone as far as I can and he is no longer under my jurisdiction, but is on his own, so I have no authority over him, nor can I do anything about it.

"I am not afraid that Terminiello will undermine the record of the Catholic Church, as he has been suspended and is not a Catholic in good standing. The people in this section of the country well understand that, so he cannot do much harm from a Catholic standpoint."

Although he issues the violently anti-Semitic Crusader, Terminiello has no sizable or organized following at present.

*

Southern Outlook

This anti-labor, anti-Negro, anti-Semitic publication of Birmingham, Ala. has not indulged in any anti-Semitism during the past few weeks. This, despite the privately expressed antipathy towards Jews of its editor, T. E. Blackmon.

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THE ROCKY - MOUNTAIN REGIONRev. William L. Blessing

A dominant note of hostility in the Rocky Mountain section of the Far West during the past month has been set by this Denver fundamentalist, who has been damning the Catholic Church, the Jews, Russia, the communists, and all liberal leaders and organizations, such as the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

The editor of "Showers of Blessing," P. O. Box 802, Denver 1, Colorado, Blessing preaches in the "House of Prayer for All People" at 160 Irving Street, Denver, Colorado. In addition to the usual line of anti-Semitic tirades, Blessing follows the example of the Anglo-Saxon Federation in preaching that the "Hebrews"... "the Israelites"... "the Chosen People"... "Semites"... "the Twelve Tribes of Israel"... etc., "are the whites from whom Jesus and the Christians today are descended." "The Jews are a mongrel type of half-breeds, deliberate killers of Christ, true synagogue of Satan."

While denying cooperation with Winrod, Springer, Gerald L. K. Smith or Kenneth Goff, Blessing writes of his admiration for them and that he enjoys their acquaintance. He claims membership (in 1923-4) in the Ku Klux Klan and, in 1916, in the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, which organization contains many former klansmen.

His publication, formerly a 2-page mimeographed sheet, is now an 8-page printed weekly, half of which is devoted to sermon and the rest, "Drift of the Times," a column which violently attacks Jews, Negroes, Catholics, Winchell, PAC, The Federal Council of Churches, and other chosen enemies. Blessing claimed contributions of almost \$2,000.00 in March 1946, which he complained dropped to about \$150.00 the following month. He intimated that theft in the mails was the cause for this decrease.

Rev. Harvey H. Springer

Known as "Denver's Cowboy Preacher", Springer has been among the most active of the western propagandists. He has travelled all over the country on a speaking tour. His publication "The Western Voice" has been increasing in circulation by virtue of his energetic peddling, and he is constructing a new modern "church" in Denver as a preaching headquarters. Springer's tirades include "extermination of the termites in the temple," protests against the ban of his broadcasts, and denunciation of Hollywood.

Springer cooperates closely with Winrod. He is a regular contributor to Winrod's publication, "The Defender", and in January 1946 accompanied him to Puerto Rico. Recently Winrod filed a \$200,000 libel suit against communist leaders in Denver who had charged him with pro-fascist activity.

Springer's following is increasing; there are an estimated 3,000 in Denver, and he claims collections of \$2,800 per week. He uses the shill method of carnival men to attract contributions.

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The Junior Order of United American Mechanics

This organization, which in 1937 had assets of over \$8,000,000, has become active once again in Colorado where there are nine known chapters. Some of its members are former klansmen and many are prominent members of Denver's city administration. Its policy, "America strictly for Americans," with anti-Semitic overtones, is similar to Ku Klux Klan propaganda. At a meeting in Denver early in May 1946, William H. Murphy of Norfolk, Virginia, National Counselor, stated strong opposition to "admitting any more Jews to America." This echoes a resolution sent to all members of Congress by the John Harris Council #174, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, March 31, 1938, stating that "...Furthermore, we all know that most of these refugees are Jews from

Germany and Austria, and we are of the opinion that we have too many of this class now in our country....." Rev. William L. Blessing boasted membership in this organization as well as in the Klan.

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The Colorado Committee for Constitutional Rights

This group, an actively anti-Semitic organization, has been holding a series of Sunday meetings. Congressmen are invited to its meetings where the vociferous anti-Semite, Dewey M. Taft, editor of American Digest, holds forth. Taft is connected with Frederick R. Kister, leader of the "Christian War Veterans", Harvey H. Springer and Kenneth Goff. The April 28, 1946 meeting was attended by William S. Hill and Dean M. Gillespie, two Republican Congressmen from Colorado, both of whom stated their complete accord with the speaker who praised Gerald L. K. Smith. The January 1946 issue of Taft's publication featured an article praising Rev. Blessing.

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THE PACIFIC COASTScientific Recovery, Inc.

Incorporated in Portland, Oregon by the late George Baker, this organization shares its office with ex-Senator Reynolds' American Nationalist Committee, headed there by Grace Wick, a notorious anti-Semite. Although alleged to be operating on a national scale, attention was not attracted to the organization due to its small following and small attendance at its weekly meetings. These are announced in the press and frequently addressed by Orville Roundtree of Chehalis, Washington, former northwest organizer for Pelley's Silver Shirts.

In his speech on January 29, 1946, Roundtree blamed the House of Rothschild for the Civil War and both World Wars; he recited fabricated quotations from the Talmud, according to which the Jews were urged to cheat and practice usury; as solution to the problem, he advocated driving the money-changers out of the temple, or, in other words, the expulsion of the Jews from the country.

Three weeks later, on February 18, 1946, Roundtree again started out with the topic of the monetary reform needed in this country, devoting the major portion of his speech to a derision of the Jews and concluded that America should be for Whites only, not for Negroes, who should be shipped back to Africa.

These meetings are presided over by the former Silver Shirter H. L. Beach, over whose signature anti-Semitic literature has been distributed for a number of years.

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Society of World War II

Although established only nine months ago, this organization has expanded rapidly. It claims to have representatives and branches in some forty-six communities. Indicative of its national scope is that it has twenty regional vice-presidents, of whom only two are Californians. But, so far, California seems to have been chosen as a testing-ground for the program.

Occupying the former quarters of the Japanese Consulate, paying a monthly rental of \$300.00, the Society, which is reportedly backed by big industrialists and merchants on the West Coast, has already spent \$3,000.00 for radio broadcasts.

The organization's ostensible purpose is to assist veterans along educational, recreational and legislative lines. One of the initial objectives is to exempt veterans from the requirement of trade union membership for five years.

Principal officers of the Society are: Folsom Hayward, President; John A Piper, Vice-President; Olin Dygert, Secretary; George D. Roberts, Treasurer; Edward J. Hoobs, Assistant Secretary; Wheaton H. Brewer, Member at Large.

Folsom Hayward, a former Cincinnati banker, is reported to have said confidentially of the organization: "I just want to promote this thing for a year, make something out of it, and then turn it over to a strong man."

Wheaton H. Brewer is the advertising manager and part-owner of the Pacific Rural Press, which is described as the "sounding-board" for the Associated Farmers.

The chief promoter for the Society is S. P. (Pat) Bennett who heads another organization called Allied Americans, a California corporation, located at 8 Leavenworth Street, San Francisco. During the last election,

Bennett was active in the Allied Democrats for Dewey and Bricker, which also operated out of 8 Leavenworth Street. On July 31, 1945, Bennett attended a meeting called in Chicago by Merwin K. Hart, president of the National Economic Council, and Upton Close, radio commentator, to establish the policy for the American Action Committee, an amalgamation of anti-labor and nationalist leaders in the United States.

The attorney for the Society is Hugh K. McKevitt, who is also president of the San Francisco Apartment House Association. He is the reputed author of the Society's constitution. Through McKevitt's assistance, the Society is building up an impressive membership by newspaper want ads and other appeals to homeless veterans to join up for a registration fee of \$1.00 and, in return, receive aid in securing a house or apartment.

Col. H. S. Walesby is public relations director for the organization. Walesby claims that for the past five years he handled labor relations for the Army Air Corps, and before that, was under contract to William Randolph Hearst.

The following individuals are alleged to be among the advisers and backers of the Society:

I. Warren Hellman, president of the Wells Fargo Bank and Union Trust Co. (Hellman is subsequently reported to have withdrawn from all participation and sponsorship.)

Paul Shoup, Los Angeles, President of Merchants and Manufacturers Association which has spearheaded every open-shop drive in California.

Mrs. Edwin Selvin, a close associate of Shoup, who, as head of the Women of the Pacific, has been California's leading professional open-shop campaigner for many years.

A. Dwight Nims, Los Angeles, former America Firster, who is also connected with the Merwin K. Hart-American Action Committee set-up.

On February 2, 1946, Pat Bennett received a communication from Gerald

L. K. Smith which stated:

"You are among those who enjoy the respect and confidence of millions of Nationalists in America. I challenge you to join with such men as John T. Flynn, Upton Close, Col. Robert R. McCormick, General Robert Wood, Merwin K. Hart, and Sam Pettengill in the formation of a new, dynamic, crusading Nationalist political committee. If you will accept this challenge, such a committee will sweep the nation."

The Society has so far put out one issue of its magazine called The Society of World War II Magazine. The following excerpt from the magazine illustrates its anti-FEPC stand:

"...suffice to say that we cannot change a man's way of thinking. If he hates a Jew, a Negro, a Japanese, a Chinese or a Catholic, he will continue to do so...the FEPC is another noble experiment attempting to do by legislation those things which are more moral than legal." (Quoted from exposes which appeared in the California Labor Herald (CIO) In March 1946.)

The Society of World War II has joined forces with the War Veterans Union, Inc., a Los Angeles outfit, which in its first public statement, announced it would compete with the AFL and CIO. It invited employers to hire its members and "get an honest day's work" for "an honest day's pay." A. R. Johnson, Chairman of the War Veterans Union advisory board, has discussed with Pat Bennett the establishment of a state-wide council to back the open-shop measure when and if it goes on the ballot in November.

The following is a Federated Press article which appeared in the Retail Unionist, San Francisco Retail Clerks Union AFL, May 1946, warning veterans against signing a petition sponsored by the Society of World War II for an open-shop for veterans:

"PHONY VET GROUP USED TO SPEARHEAD OPEN SHOP DRIVE"

"DON'T SIGN IT!"

"Don't sign it! If you're approached with a petition calling for an open-shop for veterans, don't sign it! This petition, called Veterans' Employment, is being sponsored by the Society for World

War II, a phoney veterans' organization set up by West Coast big business to outlaw the closed shop. The Society has the moral and financial support of west coast fascists who are using the society to decoy veterans into a thug attack on organized labor. If this petition goes on the ballot in November, it will threaten your job and security. It has nothing to do with veterans' employment. Don't sign it!"

The American Veterans' Committee and the San Francisco Council of the Veterans of Foreign Wars recently passed resolutions condemning this veterans' society.

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"Why the Jew Gets the Money"

Efforts to promote wide sale of the pamphlet "Why the Jew Gets the Money" are continuing. An advertisement for this pamphlet is included among flyers on horse-racing information mailed by the National Turf Syndicate, 8161 West 3rd Street, Los Angeles 36, California.

The flyer advertises the book for the price of one dollar and informs the reader that the pamphlet will show him how to make a fortune, and adds: "A Revelation! Here's a book by a famous Gentile author that will create a nationwide sensation. What he says about the Jews! He speaks the truth, however, -- in plain English!"

The National Turf Syndicate, the head of which is Wyoliffe Hill, the author of "Why the Jew Gets the Money," is not the only agency offering the book. According to information received, quite a number of other distributors throughout the country are engaged in the promotion of this objectionable piece of literature.

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The FACTS

Reported monthly by the National Fact-Finding Department
ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE of B'nai B'rith • 212 Fifth Ave., New York 10, N. Y.

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A. INTRODUCTION

This issue of The Facts is devoted to two widely different examples of clandestine propaganda-peddling inimical to Jewish community welfare: the organized Arab pressure groups in the United States and Merwin K. Hart's National Economic Council.

Neither group engages in frontal assaults, typified by vulgar vilification of the Jews. They are not immediately recognized as our enemies, because they avoid invective and the brazen lie. Their ulterior motives are not readily detected because of their subtlety. Thus, their propaganda, apparently plausible and reasonable, is the more effective and consequently the more dangerous.

In order to evaluate the machinations of the newly-established Arab propaganda movement in this country, it is necessary to project briefly its activities in America against the critical situation in Palestine. In substance, these propaganda agencies threaten that the admission of more Jews into Palestine will result in Arab revolt and bloodshed. What are the real facts?

Expert, first-hand observers, partisans as well as non-partisans, who have been in the Holy Land and who have had ample opportunity to study the situation, are tremendously impressed by the good feeling and harmony generally prevailing between the masses of the two peoples. It is true that the more determined Jewish elements have already been driven to violence and despair; but most of that violence, the observers point out, is being directed against the British and not against the Arabs.

As far as the Arabs are concerned, it is only the Moslem princes, the pasha overlords of Middle Eastern feudalism, the landed effendis and their hirelings in London and Washington who speak of the threat of Arab revolt. It is the task of these hirelings, the professional agitators in this country, to create hysteria in the British Foreign Office and in the American State Department.

Of course, it is good strategy for Arab spokesmen in the United States to occasionally assure the Jews of their sympathy and their friendship. However, to attain their goal, the agitators do not hesitate to stimulate anti-Jewish sentiment among the American people; they have even accepted and encouraged the collaboration of notorious Jew-baiters of the lowest order.

The National Economic Council, the subject of the other survey in this issue of The Facts, militates against any form of international cooperation among the democracies, linking all plans of organized world order and world prosperity with a "Jewish conspiracy." The Council is vigorously opposed to the British loan as a scheme of the "international bankers." It rejects any action against the Franco regime by the United States or by the United Nations, just as it fought any form of intervention against Nazi Germany. It snipes against the feeding of the starving millions of Europe, while, at the same time, it actively and noisily supports German relief programs.

As part of the Council's policy, and in accordance with its modified isolationism, it demands strong action against Soviet Russia, because its heart suddenly bleeds for "far-off Poland" and the subjugated Balkan countries, and it bemoans the incorporation of the Baltic States into Russia. To give its isolationism an ideological basis, like other organizations of similar nature, it pushes John Howland Snow's book, "The Case of Tyler Kent."

As to domestic problems, the Council, concerned with economic matters, spearheads the opposition to progressive legislation, fighting such measures as the extension of OPA, which it calls another trick for further regimentation. All other obstructionists uniformly concentrate on such problems as the May Quinn case; they elevate her to the status of a heroine and blast her "persecutors." Hart, however, ignores such issues as purely local affairs. He directs attacks against the drafting of teen-agers in order to kill Selective

Service and consequently shorten the occupation period of the fascist-nazi aggressor nations.

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B. ORGANIZED ARAB PROPAGANDA IN THE UNITED STATES

Among the Arab propaganda groups in this country, only the Arab Office confesses to being the agent of a foreign principal. The others try to give the impression that they are native organizations composed of American citizens of Arab descent. However, the union of personalities, the abundance of funds and the identity of objectives seem to indicate that all are de facto foreign-inspired and foreign-sponsored.

In addition to their supply of funds and men from abroad, they also seem to receive aid from domestic commercial interests, particularly from large American Oil companies.

The Arab agencies have won the active cooperation of Americans, such as Mr. Wilbert Smith, Secretary of the Wilmington Council of Churches and a member of the Advisory Board of the Institute of Arab-American Affairs; Rev. Charles T. Bridgeman of Trinity Church, New York; Rev. T. F. Summerhays of Toronto; and Mr. M. S. Massoud, Secretary-Treasurer of the Canadian-Arab Friendship League. The affiliation of such men is probably due to the high academic position of many Arab-American personalities, such as Dr. Philip K. Hitti of Princeton University, Dr. John Hazam of the City College of New York, and Dr. Jabir Shibli of State College, Pennsylvania.

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I. The Arab Office

Established in October, 1945, the Arab Office is located at the Wardman Park Hotel in Washington, D. C. It was registered with the Department of Justice as the agent of foreign principals, the constituent members of the Arab League in Cairo, Egypt. These include the governments of Egypt, Saudi-Arabia, Iraq, Syria, Lebanon, Yeman and Trans-Jordan.

"The Foreign Agent" Registration Statement of the Arab Office filed with the Department of Justice (the latest Statement was for a six-month period ending March 21, 1946) enumerates the following persons as "officers, directors and similar officials": Beida Afnan, Khulusy Khairy, Sammir Shamma, Rafed El Askari, Anwar Nashahibi. This Statement also contains the names of those persons who, although not actual members of the Arab Office, are employed by it in some capacity or other. They are: Ahmed Shukiary, Dr. Nejla Issedin, Acuney Dejany, Raja F. Howrani, and Omar Abu Khadra.

ACUNEY DEJANY is a close associate of the Arab Office, for whom he recently made an extensive lecture tour throughout the United States. Born in Mt. Zion, Jerusalem, he is a native Moslem Arab, who first came to the U. S. in 1930 and attended John Brown University, the University of Nebraska, Ohio University, Suffolk Law School, the University of Minnesota, Boston University, and Harvard, obtaining many degrees.

In 1938, Dejany returned to the Near East and became Associate Professor of Law of the Law College in Baghdad. During 1944 and 1945, he practiced law in Jerusalem, and, returning once again to the U. S., he joined the Arab Office on September 18, 1945, at the request of the Arab League.

During his earlier stay in this country, Dejany delivered about 380 lectures on Palestine and the Arabs, mainly under the auspices of the respective

universities he attended. Recently he was engaged for a lecture tour for the Rotary, Kiwanis and other organizations. He also participated in the San Francisco Conference as an official representative of the Arab League.

ANWAR NASHAHIBI is a Palestinian Arab, born in Jerusalem, and a graduate in law and economics from the Universities of Paris and Montpellier, France; Master of Laws of the University of London, and a barrister of Law of Grays Inn, London. He practiced law in Jerusalem, and, at one time, was International Affairs Commentator for the Palestine Broadcasting Service. Last year, he made an extensive lecture tour in Great Britain and later in this country. He bears one of the oldest and most influential titles of the Arab nobility.

In the section of the Registration Statement containing the financial standing of the Arab Office, it is stated that from August 12, 1945, to January 29, 1946, the Arab Office collected from its foreign principals the total sum of \$195,044.05. The total expenditures for the same period, as mentioned in the Registration Statement, were \$37,393.01. The Statement does not explain what happened to the remaining sum of \$157,651.04. Significant is the disclosure by semi-official Arab sources in London that, during the short period of its existence, the Arab League has spent \$600,000 for publicity in the United States. The alleged Arab Office income of \$195,044.05 for six months, declared in the official Registration Statement, fades by comparison. Moreover, according to a communique of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency on June 12, 1946, the Arab League had allotted, a few days before, \$4,000,000 for pro-Arab, anti-Zionist propaganda purposes in Great Britain and in the United States.

The Arab Office's primary and immediate task is apparently to fight Zionist aspirations for Palestine, as indicated by its initial proclamations that

"The Arab world insists on the immediate establishment of a democratic Arab state, based on the will of all the inhabitants of Palestine."

In a recent pamphlet published by the Arab Office, and entitled "The Arab World and the Arab League," giving a survey of the activities of the Arab League, it is pointed out that

"...the only Arab country in this eastern part of the Arab world that has not yet achieved its independence is Palestine. She could not therefore become a member of the Arab League like the others because she had no national government to represent her. As, however, Palestine is regarded by all the Arab countries in the League as one of them and an essential part of the Arab world, the League was determined that she should be associated with it. It adopted, therefore, a special procedure which was to nominate itself a Palestinian Arab to represent Palestine on the Council of the League, until such time as Palestine could exercise all the effective attributes of an independent Arab state."

It is therefore clear that one of the essential purposes of the Arab Office is to oppose Jewish plans for Palestine, and to propagandize the American people against Zionist aspirations.

In addition to its monthly Arab News Bulletin, the Arab Office also issues pamphlets, circulars, posters, reprints, letters-to-the-editor, press releases, and places advertisements in numerous newspapers. The printing work for the Arab Office is done by the Arlington Photo-Copy Service, 2521 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, Virginia.

One advertisement, sponsored by the Arab Office and inserted in The New York Times of November 7, 1945, under the headline "The Arab Insists on His Rights," contained the following message:

"Zionism is neither a humanitarian nor a religious program. It is a political program. The Jewish problem is a European problem. The refugee problem is also a European problem. Neither of these problems has been created by the Arabs. The Arabs of Palestine should not be held alone responsible for the solution. It does not lie in the artificial establishment of a Jewish state in Palestine, but in the assurance of true democracy and the guarantee of security throughout the world. We ask you Americans:

- I. Would you want to give the so-called homeless and stateless Jews a sovereign homeland within your borders?

II. Would you tolerate constant outside interference and dictation in your internal affairs?

III. Would you permit foreign governments to control your immigration policy?"

Another advertisement of the Arab Office in The New York Times of March 5, 1946, stated that the Palestinian issue "is certainly not 'Jewish blood vs. Arab oil'. The real issue is elementary Arab rights vs. Zionist aggression."

In a recent letter written by Cecil Hourani of the Arab Office to The New York Times and published on June 8, 1946, he declared:

"The Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry has discovered that there are millions of distressed and displaced persons in Europe. Many, but not all of these, are Jews. And what are its recommendations to meet this problem? That 100,000 Jews be admitted to Palestine. For the others--no solution is offered. No suggestion is made that the vast territories of the United States or Great Britain should be opened up to the refugees. Only tiny Palestine is chosen...The admission of the 100,000 will solve neither the problem of Palestine nor the problem of the refugees...."

During the past few weeks, an attempt at cooperation was revealed between the Arab Office and an extremely nationalistic, anti-Semitic group in the United States. On March 22, 1946, Herbert Lawson Smith of Philadelphia, a collaborator of Gerald L. K. Smith, asked the Arab Office for a speaker to address the Current Events Club of Philadelphia. His letter contained the following statements:

"Democracy is nothing but Jewocracy, and it is about time that the American public got wise to this fact and got over being a lot of suckers for both Bloody Joe and Churchill.

It now looks as if Bloody Joe has given the double-cross to Churchill and that the British Empire will have to fight Joe or give up India. There is very little deference in rotten apples, as far as I can see.

"Can you tell me where I can get a copy of the 'History of the Arabs' by Professor Philip K. Hitti? I have not been able to find a copy in Philadelphia. It seems that the kikes take these books out of circulation as soon as they can,"

To this violently anti-Semitic letter, Anwar Nashahibi, an official of the Arab Office, replied on the organization's letterhead, under date of March 28, 1946, as follows:

"It would give me very great pleasure to come and address the Current Events Club on April 12th. It is also a matter of pleasure for me to reach you around 5:30 in the afternoon and respond to your kind invitation to have dinner with you before joining the meeting."

It should be noted that the Current Events Club is an unofficial branch of the anti-Semitic and anti-democratic National Blue Star Mothers of Pennsylvania. The meeting was held on April 12, 1946, in the Crozier Building, 1420 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. Smith was present, but Mr. Nashahibi did not appear. Instead he sent a last-minute message explaining that he had to return immediately to Washington. Thereupon, the chairlady, Mrs. Catherine Brown, announced to the gathering:

"Now you members know the power of the Jews. I feel that pressure was put on by the Jews and the Department of Justice to have Mr. Nashahibi called back to Washington. A Christian cannot live his own life. Mr. Nashahibi wanted to bring the truth to the Christian people of the world regarding the Jews in Palestine. Zionist Jewry must have found out that he was speaking in Philadelphia tonight, and it took steps to have him recalled to Washington. I urge you Christians to do something about these Jews who are trying to control the world and do away with Christianity. I would like to know just how the Jews discovered who our guest speaker was to be this evening. These Jews are powerful and dangerous, and I am very sorry that you are disappointed tonight."

"It is too bad that Mr. Nashahibi is not an American citizen. He is a foreign agent, and therefore under the jurisdiction of Washington. You would have heard the truth about the Jews of Palestine--how they are trying to take the country away from the Arabs. In Washington, when I met Mr. Nashahibi and invited him to come to Philadelphia [another contact of the Arab Office with anti-Semitic forces] to speak to our group, we had quite a conversation and he spoke bitterly of the Jews...I am going to see him in Washington and I am determined to get to the bottom of it."

"We are trying to get another Arab, who is a naturalized citizen and who is not afraid of Washington, to speak to our group in the near future...Are we Christians going to stand for this?" [to which the audience responded with a loud "No".]

After Mrs. Brown's speech a man by the name of Sheller delivered an address in which he said, among other things:

"I was in Palestine in 1928 and again in 1937, and I have spoken to many Arab leaders there. They definitely do not want the Jews there." [The reaction of the audience was "We don't want them here either."]

This instance of attempted cooperation with a known subversive group is not typical of Arab Office strategy. Generally, the Arab Office focuses its propaganda campaign on reputable civic groups. According to their own statement, forty-eight addresses were delivered throughout the country over a period of six months.

The Arab Office is engaged in extensive propaganda activities throughout the country, concentrating on Washington, D. C., New York City, the Middle West, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Virginia and California. Its campaign has the support of the subversive press in America, particularly of such publications as The Broom of San Diego, California, and The Women's Voice of Chicago, Ill.

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II. Institute of Arab-American Affairs

Located at 160 Broadway, New York City, the Institute of Arab-American Affairs was registered as a corporation with the Secretary of the State of New York on January 8, 1945. Some of the objectives enumerated in the Certificate of Incorporation are as follows:

"To promote, encourage and propagate friendship and understanding between the United States and the Arabi-speaking peoples; to promote, foster and encourage the interchange of ideas, information and such other needs as would be conducive to the social welfare and better understanding between the United States and the Arab-speaking peoples.

"The territory in which the operation of the corporation will be conducted is the borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, each and every state of the United States, and the

territories and dependencies thereof, throughout Canada, Mexico, Cuba, all of Central and South American countries, and throughout the Arab-speaking world."

The Certificate of Incorporation was signed by Faris S. Malouf, Peter George, Eissa Bateh, Abraham J. Howar, Prof. Michael Malti, Rev. Khalil Bazzy, and Simon E. Rihbany.

A supplementary Certificate filed by the Institute on August 31, 1945, indicates that Faris S. Malouf and Ismail R. Khalidi were elected president and secretary respectively. The Certificate also changed the main objectives of the corporation. Instead of to "encourage and propagate friendship and understanding," the following was substituted:

"....interpreting the culture, philosophy and spiritual background and problems of the Arab-speaking peoples to the people of the United States; interpreting the American way of life, with its democratic precepts as well as its moral standards and material development, to the Arab-speaking countries."

The Institute had a predecessor in the United States, the Arab National League, an organization with virtually identical purposes, and which was incorporated in the State of New York on January 4, 1938. In this connection, it is interesting to note that the League closed its offices after Pearl Harbor due to its close cooperation with pro-Nazi organizations and individuals in this country, such as the German-American Bund. The Arab National League was often publicized by the Deutscher Wekruf und Beobachter, the Bund's official organ. The late president of the Arab National League, Dr. Fuad I. Shatara, made many speeches before pro-Nazi organizations, including the Bund and the German Citizens' Protective League.

The successor to the Arab National League, the Institute of Arab-American Affairs, carries on extensive publishing activities. In addition to its monthly "Bulletin", the Institute issues many pamphlets, among which the most important are "Papers on Palestine", "Manifesto of the Institute of Arab-American Affairs",

"The Palestine Reality", and "Arab-Speaking Americans." The editor of the literature distributed by the Institute is none other than Habib I. Khatibah, who, significantly enough, was one of the incorporators of the original group, the Arab National League.

On February 19, 1946, the Institute placed an advertisement in The New York Times, reprints of which it distributed throughout the country. The advertisement was headed "ARABS WANT PEACE IN PALESTINE. SO DO THE JEWS, BUT THE POLITICAL ZIONISTS ARE BENT ON VIOLENCE." Following such smooth-sounding statements as "The Arabs are of Semitic origin and can hardly be accused of being anti-Semitic," were others such as these:

"Now the people of America and England are asked in the name of 'democracy' to bring into Palestine more subsidized Jewish immigrants under the protection of the same bayonets, so that the political Zionists may become a majority in Palestine. How the UNO can permit this without destroying the very principal on which it rests is more than reason can explain...The political Zionists, whose present movement is in our opinion not intended to be humanitarian, but seeks to exploit the wretched plight of the displaced Jews of Europe, have their own nationalist ends... Their propaganda links what experts and statesmen have repeatedly stated was of international concern with the particular nationalist designs of the political Zionists in Palestine..."

Members of the Institute of Arab-American Affairs, as well as members of its Executive Committee and its Advisory Board, have frequently sent letters to the American press, particularly to The New York Times and The Herald-Tribune, refuting the Jewish point of view on Palestine, and on the 100,000 displaced persons awaiting admission to Palestine.

The Institute, which maintains a checking account at the Chase National Bank, is apparently supplied with substantial funds. The bank sources revealed that this organization solicits only membership dues of \$10.00 from their mailing list of about 3500, of which they receive only a small fraction of paying dues. As of last week, their bank balance was about \$9000.00.

At the beginning of this year, the Institute sponsored 204 Arabic graduate

students from Egypt, Iraq, Syria, Lebanon, and Palestine, who ostensibly came to this country to continue their studies at American schools of higher learning. True, there is no evidence that their real purpose was to furnish the Institute with additional manpower and opportunities for the intensification of their propaganda campaign; but, at any rate, it is ominously reminiscent of the infamous and skilful use of students and professors exchange by the German government for the dissemination of Nazi propaganda.

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III. League for Peace with Justice in Palestine

On May 2, 5, 9 and 24, 1946, there appeared in The New York Herald-Tribune several full-page advertisements sponsored by a League for Peace with Justice in Palestine. The same advertisements also appeared on May 9 and 23, 1946, in The New York World-Telegram, The New York Sun, and in the Paris edition of the Herald-Tribune. The advertisements argued against the report of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry which recommended the admission of 100,000 Jews to Palestine. The gist of the three advertisements were contained in these headlines:

"The Political Zionists Exploit Untruths About Palestine. They are seeking to misinform people everywhere in order to pervert for the benefit of their political program the sympathy of the world for the persecuted Europeans of the Jewish faith."

"Will American Blood Flow in Palestine? The President, the Congress, and the People of the United States are aware of the gravity of sending our Armed Forces abroad to carry out recommendations of the Anglo-American Committee."

"Political Zionists Scorn Peace Offers, but Peace for Palestine now Seems Possible with Confirmation of U.S.A.--Arab Policy as Expressed to the World by State Department on May 18, 1946. A Humanitarian Task now for Entire World!"

All the advertisements ask for contributions of \$1.00 and were signed by three individuals who were given the following identification:

"Representative of Cooperating Persons of the Christian Faiths--P. M. SCHOENDORF; Representative of Cooperating Persons of Arab Ancestry--HABIB I. KATIBAH; Representative of Cooperating Persons of the Jewish Faith--BENJAMIN H. FREEDMAN."

These three people also signed the Certificate of Incorporation of this League for Peace with Justice in Palestine, filed in Albany, N. Y., on May 9, 1946. The organization is not registered as a "foreign agent" with the Department of State.

HABIB I. KATIBAH is an old-time professional Arab propagandist. Before the war, he was a director of the above-described pro-Nazi Arab National League, which was suspended after Pearl Harbor. At present, he is the editor-in-chief for the Institute of Arab-American Affairs.

BENJAMIN HARRISON FREEDMAN, 56 years old, is of Jewish parentage and Hungarian descent. He resides at 300 Central Park West in New York City with his wife, Rose Schoendorf Audley, and his mother-in-law, Pauline Boes Schoendorf. It is important to note that the name of his mother-in-law, "Schoendorf", is the surname of the League's "Representative of the Cooperating Persons of the Christian Faiths."

Freedman has been known for many years as a business promoter, and, according to his own statements, his present activities are confined to investments in securities and real estate in this country and overseas. In February, 1946, he was found to be Secretary-Treasurer of the World-Wide Development Corporation (import-export business) 19 Rector Street, New York City, from which position he resigned in March of this year.

To the people with whom he is in contact, and at a recent press conference, Freedman admitted that he is the originator and financial "angel" of the pro-Arab League for Peace with Justice in Palestine. He stated that he personally paid for all the advertisements, and commented as follows:

"If it costs me \$50,000, \$100,000 or \$500,000, I will pay it. I started that and not a nickel has come from any outside source, except for a few scattered dollars that have come from people who read the ads. England isn't giving money to me and the Arabs aren't giving it to me."

Freedman claimed that more than 3,000 people have already joined the League, adding that 60 percent are members of the Jewish faith. He declared that he decided to organize the League after a conference with the Executive Director of the Institute of Arab-American Affairs, Khalil Totah. Freedman has been in close contact with Totah and is also well acquainted with Khulusy Khairy, Director of the Arab Office in Washington, D. C.

The various advertisements of Freedman's League named three different addresses as its headquarters; 420 Lexington Avenue, 345 Madison Avenue (which is the address of an advertising firm used by Freedman) and P. O. Box 228, Station "F", New York City. The 420 Lexington Avenue address is the office of Carolin E. Jones, Public Stenographer who furnishes telephone service for a small monthly fee.

Also connected with the political work of Freedman's League are Captain Charles Passman, an English citizen who came to this country during the last war, and Marjorie Schuhmann. Passman was associated with the official British Purchasing Commission, and is now associated with Bowser, Inc., located at 420 Lexington Avenue.

Although Khatibah denies any connection between Freedman's League and the Institute of Arab-American Affairs, Freedman claims to have paid for an advertisement published on February 19, 1946, by the Institute. Furthermore, on May 10, 1946, Freedman appeared before Acting Secretary of State Dean Acheson with the official delegation of the Arab Office, headed by the representative from Egypt. The delegation presented a special memorandum opposing the report by the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry. As a matter of fact, this memorandum was written by Freedman and Khatibah.

MERWIN KIMBALL HART

and his

NATIONAL ECONOMIC COUNCIL, INC.
(formerly New York State Economic Council)

Previous address: 505 Fifth Avenue, New York City
" " 17 East 42nd Street, New York City
Present address: 350 Fifth Avenue, New York 1, N. Y.

Branch offices: 1227 First National Bank Building, Utica 2, N. Y.
1559 Continental Illinois Bank Building, Chicago 4, Ill.
600 Investment Building, Washington, D. C.

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"To keep alive in this country the spirit of private enterprise as distinct from the curse of totalitarianism", the National Economic Council decided early this year to take over the sponsorship of a series of weekly broadcasts by radio commentator Upton Close. The program is carried over more than fifty
(1)
Mutual stations, excluding WOR.

To those who are familiar with Upton Close and all he stands for, his resumption on the air is an ominous thing. His return to radio is even more significant in the light of the fact that his new sponsor is the National Economic Council, headed by Merwin K. Hart.

Close, whose real name is Josef Washington Hall, can always conjure up a dark conspiracy to explain a development in the news. He was dropped from the National Broadcasting Company in 1944 and from the Mutual Broadcasting System in July, 1945. Mutual gave as reason for its action the unreliability of Close's reports and the irresponsibility of his comments.

Billed as "The Statesman of the Air", Close declared in his opening program on February 19, 1946, that we must depend on "economic laws, rather than

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1. The Brooklyn station WBYN, over which Close is heard here, is not a Mutual outlet.

artificial rationing" to promote prosperity; that Japan and Germany are no longer our enemies, because they have been defeated; and that it is time to have constructive statesmanship, and argue later who was to blame for what happened in the past.

While Close's broadcasts since February have been free of anti-Semitic statements or innuendoes, he has permitted himself greater freedom in his weekly newsletter Closer-Ups, published in Detroit, Michigan. Discussing inflation in the June 17, 1946, issue, Close claimed that

"....people who consider operations by Jewish capitalists to be an indication of 'the know', are giving much importance to the large amount of buying of real estate and business large and small by Jewish buyers -- regardless of price."

Also in that issue, Close attacked the organization "Religious Associates", charging that they include "notoriously Leftist Jewish rabbis....". But, the the June 24 issue of his newsletter is almost completely devoted to an attack upon the "Anti-Defamation League or the National Committee of Jews and Christians or some other Jewish or Jewish-influenced group." Charging these civic defense organizations with unjust and unfair treatment of those who fight Marxism, the article winds up as follows:

"The Jew is to be treated the same as everyone else in the American community. The American people cannot countenance organized attacks of defamation inspired in any group by the sons of Belial who wish to overthrow this Republic and set themselves up as our Joe Stalins. Americans of Jewish background have made great contributions to this Nation; they cannot afford to be made agents of Communist strategy. Americans not of Jewish ancestry equally cannot afford to let this take place." (2)

In order to fully appreciate the significance of the situation, it is necessary to review the history of Close's sponsor, Merwin K. Hart's National Economic Council.

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2. A full account of Close's past activities appeared in the August, 1945, issue of Atlantic Monthly. Also the Saturday Evening Post in its issue of August 11, 1945, carried a lashing editorial against Close.

Hart Organizes Reaction

Publicity branded by two cabinet members and several others as "an enemy of democracy," Merwin K. Hart has played his tune for many years as indicated by his long and opportunistic record. In 1931, he gave up all other activities in order to be able to devote his full time to the New York State Economic Council which he founded in that year. "A non-partisan, non-profit membership corporation" with about 2,000 claimed members in 1941, the Council published a semi-monthly Economic Council Letter with an alleged circulation of 17,000. Supported by contributions, the Council, according to Mr. Hart, received its chief support from James F. Rand, Jr., president of Remington Rand, who "contributed on and off."

The Council's stated objectives were "1. curb government spending; 2. reduce oppressive taxation; 3. oppose subversive groups; 4. oppose stifling restriction of private enterprise; and 5. promote true recovery." Accordingly, during the heyday of the New Deal, the Council's semi-monthly Letter usually contained tirades against "pump-priming", against such measures as WPA, the Unemployment Insurance Act and the Child Labor Act.

In his perennial mission to combat social and progressive legislation, Mr. Hart asserted in January, 1938, that "just as Communism was spreading all over the face of Europe until the Nazis overwhelmed it", so President Roosevelt was bringing it to the United States. He cited as examples the undistributed profits tax, the Wagner Labor Relations Act, the La Follette Civil Liberties Committee of the Senate, the Federal housing program, particularly for Negro defense workers, and, later on, the establishment of a Fair Employment Practice Commission, all of which seemed equally dangerous to him.

On April 1, 1943, the New York Economic Council decided to expand on a nationwide scale and to change its name to National Economic Council, Inc.

Hart vs. Education

Mr. Hart's activities were by no means confined to the one organization. He headed various other outfits clustering around his Economic Council and every one was or still is devoted to some phase of reactionary propaganda. He was chairman of the short-lived "Committee for American Private Enterprise", and from 1938 to 1940, he was chairman of the "American Union for Nationalist Spain." In order to "root out the subversive teachings which are taking place in many public schools." Hart also formed the "American Parents Council on Education" officially established on May 21, 1940, with offices at the same address as his Economic Council.

As chairman of this organization, Hart, with the hearty support of the Hearst press, was one of the most active figures in the campaign against such "subversive" textbooks on sociology (and history) as those of Professor Harold O. Rugg of Teachers College, Columbia University. Mr. Hart strived for figurative book burnings and suppression of opinions which differed from his own reactionary ideas.

He fought for reduction of the New York State budget for education, in spite of the fact that New York ranks last of all 48 states in the Union as to proportional allocation for higher education. In a speech delivered on December 13, 1939, before the Exchange Club of Binghamton, New York, Hart suggested that "if the per pupil cost in New York were reduced to the per pupil cost in Indiana, which has an excellent school system, it would save \$142,000,000 a year for the people of New York State."

*

Hart's Associates

The enumeration of Hart's collaborators reads like a veritable "Who's Who" of pro-fascists and obstructionists. He has consorted with every kind of

anti-democratic, anti-Semitic, anti-labor, anti-Administration group and individual that cluttered our street corners and public halls. It was Hart, their intellectual mentor, who proclaimed their undemocratic theories in print and at numerous meetings, appearing on various speakers' platforms, irrespective of the ill-repute of the organization or its leaders.

On December 8, 1939, Hart presided at a luncheon of the New York State Economic Council, held at the Hotel Biltmore in New York City. Congressman Martin Dies was the featured speaker. In attendance was Major William L. Rich, reported to have been the founder of the American Patriots, Inc.; the anti-Semite, Dr. William Schier Bryant; and Fritz Kuhn in company with James Wheeler-Hill, fuehrer and secretary of the German-American Bund, respectively; and other "dignitaries" as "honored guests". When a N.Y. Times reporter asked Wheeler-Hill about the significance of their presence, he replied: "We have many friends on the Council." It is also of interest that, on this occasion, members of the Christian Front distributed leaflets announcing a meeting of their own.

On December 16, 1938, Hart spoke at a luncheon meeting at the Hotel Iroquois in New York City. There he addressed the members of the American Patriots, Inc., headed by Allan Zoll, who was later indicted for attempted extortion in connection with Christian Front picketing of Radio Station WMCA.⁽³⁾ A galaxy of familiar figures who frequently attended rallies of the German-American Bund and similarly "patriotic" groups, were also present at this affair. Among them were Capt. John Eoghan Kelly, paid Franco propagandist, who was convicted for failing to register as a foreign agent; the aforementioned Major Rich; John B. Snow, director of the League for Constitutional Government, president of the publishing house of Madison & Marshall, and distributor of the fabricated

3. The Hotel Iroquois was Zoll's and J.E. Kelly's headquarters.

"Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion" as well as other anti-Semitic literature; Major General George Van Horn Moseley, the fascist-minded "man on the white horse"; and Dr. Maude S. De Land, a busy protagonist of the Nazi government and recently one of the staunchest defenders of Tyler Kent.⁽⁴⁾ On January 21, 1939, Hart spoke at Prospect Hall, Brooklyn, New York, before a manifestly anti-Semitic audience of the International Catholic Truth Society, headed by the Rev. Edward Lodge Curran, the Eastern representative of Father Charles E. Coughlin and authoritative spokesman of the Christian Front.

On January 26, 1939, Hart and Dies once more performed a duet. On that day, there was a meeting of the "American Coalition of Patriotic Societies" at the Carlton Hotel in Washington, D. C. This group is another thinly disguised wing of the anti-democratic machine. Its promoter is John B. Trevor, millionaire patrioter and a close associate of Hart; one of the Coalition's chief sponsors is James True, notorious anti-Semitic pamphleteer and long-known as the anti-Semitic inventor of a blackjack called the "Kike-Killer." (In an interview in January of 1941, Hart admitted a personal liking for this prominent native Streicher.)

On February 19, 1939, Hart presided over a "Great Pro-American Mass Meeting" at the Seventh Regiment Armory in New York. Although advertised as a rally to "Keep America Out of War--Preserve Neutrality--Combat Communism", it was actually a pro-Franco demonstration, at which a Franco newsreel, "Spain in Arms", was displayed.⁽⁵⁾ John Eoghan Kelly was secretary of this affair, and Hart's

4. Kent, as an employee of the American Embassy in London, in October, 1940, was convicted by British courts of stealing and disclosing information to the Axis powers, after Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy had waived diplomatic immunity for this "traitor" as he later termed him. Kent, known in London as an anti-Semite and associate of British fascists, lifted the information from 1,500 secret documents, found in his possession.

5. This film was brought to America by Baron Konstantin Maydell, who had bought it at the Hispano Film Company in Berlin. Maydell later was interned as an enemy alien.

principal aides were Allan Zoll and Bernard D'Arcy, the latter chief distributor of Social Justice. Coughlinite literature was on sale at the rally.

This meeting revealed Hart again collaborating with the Christian Front. One of the four agencies for ticket distribution was the Christian Front, and another was the Brooklyn Catholic Tablet, a virtual house organ for the Front. (Incidentally, Patrick Scanlon, its editor, served on the arrangement committee.) When the Christian Fronters entered, carrying Coughlin's picture aloft, "the speaker was drowned out by the applause", according to the N.Y. Times.

On November 24, 1939, at a Christian Front meeting in Prospect Hall, Brooklyn, John F. Cassidy, Brooklyn Christian Front leader, later indicted for alleged conspiracy to overthrow the U. S. Government, advised his Christian Front audience, "Go up to Merwin K. Hart's office on 42nd Street...and get free tickets to the Garden Rally, and get there early." Thus, even when Hart did not personally participate at these gatherings of forces against freedom and democracy, he was nevertheless presented as their moving spirit.

And indeed, at the Madison Square Garden meeting in honor of Martin Dies on November 29, 1939, the proceedings of which Hart was chosen to direct, members of the Christian Front were admitted to the balconies on free tickets. True, all foreign "issues" were denounced at that rally, but, according to the N. Y. Times, "references by speakers to General Franco, Premier Mussolini and Chancellor Hitler were lively applauded."

*

Hart vs. Democracy

Seeking to discredit government by the people, Hart was not only the key figure of an "unholy alliance" of notorious rabble-rousers and back-room promoters of fascism, but of all men and groups who hated the New Deal. On February 14, 1940, in an address entitled "Did You Say Democracy?", and

delivered before the Nassau Club in Princeton, New Jersey, Hart said:

"Democracy is the rallying cry under which the American system is being prepared for despotism. If you find any organization containing the word Democracy it is probably directly or indirectly affiliated with the Communist Party."

This impudent challenge was perfectly calculated to undermine confidence in American leadership. And six months later, Hart became even more daringly outspoken in his rantings against democracy.

In his effusions on "The Alien Influence in Our Midst", presented on September 19, 1940, under the high and respectably auspices of the Union League Club in New York, before 150 prominent and influential citizens of place and position, Hart openly attacked democracy per se. He said that "It is time to brush aside this word 'democracy' with its connotations"; he "suspected" that the word "democracy", and everything it stands for, was spread by the "influence of the Communist International of 1935."⁽⁶⁾

Mr. Hart's surprising "discovery" that the United States is a republic, not a democracy, was also a stock contention of the official Nazi propaganda bulletin Welt-Dienst (World Service), published in Erfurt, Germany, as well as of the Coughlinites, the Bundists, and assorted domestic fascists. He also espounded this diatribe at length in his book, "America, Look at Spain".⁽⁷⁾ Therein, after linking democracy with Communism, he lambasted Governor Lehman for having used the sinister word "democracy" and stated:

"....it is an interesting fact that while the inaugural addresses of Governor Lehman of New York in 1933 and 1935 did not contain the word democracy at all, his 1937 address contained it twice, and his 1939 address twenty-five times."

(This sentence, incidentally, was repeated practically verbatim in the above speech.)

6. This refers to the Seventh World Congress of the Communist Internationale in Moscow in that year.

7. Published by P. J. Kenedy & Sons, New York, 1939, p. 200

With the air of a social theorist, Hart then continued to contrast unfavorably the products of American democratic education with that of fascist education, maintaining that "most of us have become soft" and not much of a match for the "tougher products that result from a fascist education.....".

*

Hart vs. Refugees

This tirade was followed by chiding the English and French as "irresponsible" for declaring war on Germany, and, with his mastery for innuendos, Hart then skirted near the racial issue by declaring: "The problem of refugees from Europe is a vital part of this picture." He estimated that from 200,000 to 500,000 persons had come into this country, either lawfully or unlawfully, "in the two years since persecution started in Germany in the Fall of 1938."⁽⁸⁾ And he added that "certain South American countries have been invaded likewise and by similar mysterious methods." This slightly oblique expression of anti-Semitism culminated in the open accusation of Jewish war mongering:

"Blinded by fury at the persecution of minorities in Germany, this force, that is urging our own Administration, would be willing to engulf us in this war, which bids fair to be the worst of all times, as it was willing to engulf Britain and France a year ago."⁽⁹⁾

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8. The United States, in accordance with the Immigration Act of 1924, strictly limits immigration, yet from 1933 to 1944 even our scant European quotas were only 16.8 per cent filled, totalling about 240,000 persons who found refuge in the United States.
 9. In this connection, it may be recalled that Hart, in his Economic Council Letter of March 1, 1941, summarily impugned the loyalty of "German refugees". He first quoted Ambassador Bullitt's denunciation of refugees who acted as French spies in France and then added, without the slightest evidence, that many refugees in this country are probably in the same category, concluding: "Too many refugees are placed in public jobs of responsibility."

No speech, in its timing and its substance, could more diabolically have served the purpose of those who would weaken the morale of democracy and undermine the spirit of defense at that critical period of our country and the world.(10)

It is important to note what a well-traveled road this Union League Club address followed and how cleverly it steered its course; the linking of democracy with Communism; the selection of Governor Lehman for excoriation as a "democrat"; the attack on the refugees; and, finally, the connection with that mysterious force which is to "engulf us in war" completes the picture. It is the same picture which Hitler and Goebbels so persistently and so successfully presented to the world.

*

Hart, Campaigner for Franco

While Hart and his Council fought with vigor and tenacity against any and all progressive endeavors, he defended with equal zeal the Spanish dictatorship of Franco, whom he supported openly and proudly. He went to Spain during the civil war to "investigate" the situation in rebel territory and reported that peace and plenty reigned. The bombing of Guernica had been disproved by a (Franco) government inquiry on the spot, and the massacre of Badajoz had also never occurred; there had been "no Nationalist atrocities beyond individual crimes (and little evidence of these)". All the terror was

10. It is worthwhile noting that this was a prepared speech and submitted "ten days in advance" to a member of the Committee which arranged this formal "Americanism" luncheon. It is interesting also that each of those present received a card announcing that "printed copies of today's address will be prepared by the Union League Club to be supplied free to members and guests who in the interest of true Americanism may wish to circulate them." Also, according to the news account of the N. Y. Times of September 20, 1940, "the audience heard him in grim silence. Many came up to shake his hand afterward,"

was on the other side; he had not been in Loyalist Spain, but he had been told about conditions there.

After the defeat of Loyalist Spain, he broadcast over the Spanish national hookup, proclaiming the stability and permanence of the Franco regime. Upon his return to the United States, Hart, in his capacity as chairman of the "American Union for Nationalist Spain" reiterated his affection for fascist Spain in numerous speeches and writings. In his book "America, Look at Spain", (11) Hart deplored the popular habit of calling Franco a fascist--a term Franco himself never for a moment disowned--and traced its use to a speech made by Dimitrow at the same meeting at which the word "democracy" was launched. (12)

Mr. Hart seemed obviously impressed by the grandiose achievements of the Spanish rebels, because he exhorted Americans to emulate them. Turning from the denunciation of democracy in theoretical terms to a clear threat of impending violence in specific terms, he said in his conclusions:

"American citizens may heed the clear lesson of Spain and draw their own conclusions as to the consequences if they permit state or federal statutes to curb their right to own, and, if need be, to carry arms to protect themselves against the Communist menace."

During this time, Hart also cooperated with Jane Anderson, who was then in America propagandizing for Franco. He introduced her to officials of "Auxillio Social", a division of Franco's official propaganda machine. Miss Anderson returned to Spain in 1939, and in 1941, she went to Nazi Germany, whence she broadcast Axis propaganda over the Berlin shortwave after we entered the war against the Nazis. She is at present under Federal indictment for treason.

11. op. cit.

12. See note #4.

In spite of ample and conclusive evidence to the contrary, Hart has denied any connection whatsoever with either the Christian Front or with Father Coughlin. However, an article, headed "There is No Want in National Spain", appeared under his name in the January 30, 1940, issue of Coughlin's Social Justice. In the article, Hart declared with assumed indignation:

"The entire Spanish situation has been grossly misrepresented to the American people. Recently, when persecutions took place in Germany, and resulted in the death of a relatively small number of persons, [sic] American headlines, news columns and editorials raised bitter and lengthy protests. But two years ago last summer, when, under Communistic rule in Spain, scores of thousands of persons were being murdered and thousands of women ravaged, little, if any attention was paid to it by most of the American press. I recall no protest then by the State Department or by any branch of the American Government." (Hart later conveniently claimed that the article appeared "without his consent.")

Proving that his affection for Spanish fascism was not due to a temporary or emotional aberration, Hart stated in an interview in 1941 that "I have not changed my views about Spain", adding that, in his opinion, the United States should cultivate a much closer relationship with Franco's government.

*

Hart vs. Allies

A special target of Hart's wrath was the Administration's foreign policy of aiding the Allies in their death struggle. In his opinion, the real menace was not the Nazi-fascist-falangist coalition, but all sentiment in favor of stopping aggression. He was, therefore, one of the first to organize appeasement in this country, and thanks to his acumen and perseverance, he soon found himself in like-minded and celebrated company. In the early stages of isolationism, Hart became friendly with Charles Lindbergh--probably introduced to him by William R. Castle, former Assistant Secretary of State in the Hoover administration. Then, Hart introduced Lindbergh to Verne Marshall, the

founder of the No-Foreign War Committee. Others in this coterie of isolationists were George T. Eggleston and Douglas M. Stewart of Scribner's Commentator.

Indicative of the congeniality of these men was a revealing letter addressed to Hart and written on December 28, 1940, by Castle as National Committee member of America First and chairman of its Washington, D. C., chapter:

"That is the danger, I think, of a man like Verne Marshall, whom I like and respect. He is not only not able to work with other people but he is so violent on the subject of Jews and the New Deal that he is likely badly to overstep the mark. God knows, I have no particular affection for such people, but I should much prefer to express it in private to you than in a public advertisement."

Earlier, in another letter to Hart, dated September 30, 1940, Douglas M. Stewart rejected Hart's offer to utilize the New York State Economic Council as an instrument to further the aims of America First because of the Council's "label" in the public mind. Stewart, however, stressed the necessity of collaboration in these words:

"I have turned over in my mind the advisability of setting up a chapter of the America First Committee through your organization. Having discussed it with some members of the committee, I have come to the conclusion that it would be a mistake. The paramount objection is that your organization has been identified with a certain point of view and our chapter of the America First Committee would have a similar label attached to it. This, I believe, would be unfortunate.

"However, as I stressed to you, it is imperative that we work together on these things. I will let you know the name of the man who will be chairman of the New York chapter within a few days. I hope you will be able to work with him."

A perpetual protester before numerous legislative committees, Hart also appeared on February 10, 1941, before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee opposing the British aid bill. He warned the Committee that passage of the bill, in the light of President Roosevelt's state-of-the-Union message to

Congress, in which he pledged the United States to work for religious freedom, freedom of speech, freedom from want and freedom from fear "everywhere in the world", would be "as far-reaching an attempt to force our philosophy on the peoples of the world as that of the Nazis themselves."

"I am convinced that our entry into the war would lead to our impoverishment, to a vastly reduced standard of living here in the United States, to the destruction of the Republic, and to the setting up here eventually of either a Fascist or a Communist Government."

About a week after the German attack on Russia, Hart told the Senate Military Affairs Committee on June 28, 1941, that the Soviet Union should be excluded from any benefit under pending legislation to permit the President to requisition private property.

A few months before Pearl Harbor, at a hearing before the Senate Military Affairs Committee, Hart whitewashed Japan by declaring that "an unfriendly attitude on the part of the United States drove Japan into the arms of the Axis."

But, in 1943 and 1944, this hard boiled, incurable isolationist turned "humanitarian" and advocated immediate action to feed the children of the occupied countries. This generosity, however, must not be mistaken as a sudden change of heart on the part of Mr. Hart or as a muddle in his head. The American Friends (Quakers) also appealed to save Europe's children. But, they were sincere in their humane motives, while Hart, and other professional propagandists obviously wanted to relieve the German occupational forces of this burdensome obligation.

Finally, in his formal statement at the hearings on the Bretton Woods monetary agreement before the Senate Banking Committee on June 26, 1945, Hart, with his customary irresponsibility, pictured Secretary of Treasury Henry Morgenthau as planning to use this agreement as "an important part in world social revolution."

Hart vs. Jews

Disturbed by suggestions that he and his Council were anti-Semitic, in an interview on January 5, 1941, Hart assured emphatically that "Most of the people with whom we do business are Jews." He was further quoted as saying: "Why we have Jewish members on our board of directors", and "all men are my friends--in a sense."

Yet, in a pamphlet, entitled "Is Your Town Red?", published by the Council in 1938, and widely distributed, Hart highly recommended for "ready reference" two books by Mrs. Elizabeth Dilling. This "Patriot", as Mr. Hart described her, is one of the most vitriolic Jew-baiters in the country and was one of the defendants in the Washington mass sedition trial. Other suggested "literature" included the publications of "American Vigilante Intelligence Federation" in Chicago, headed by the notoriously anti-Semitic propagandist Harry A. Jung; of Congressman Clare E. Hoffman of Michigan; of the publishing firm Madison & Marshall and the League for Constitutional Government in New York.

Another example of his devious incitements against Jews in high office can be found in the May 15, 1941, issue of the Council Letter, wherein he discussed U. S. Supreme Court Justice Felix Frankfurter and Professor Harold Laski--certainly not in too laudatory fashion. But then, taking a leaf from the infamous "Protocols", he declared mysteriously yet meaningfully: "Our Frankfurters seek control of us...there is a nameless cabal which shapes our policies despite its cries of 'democracy'".

In his Council letter No. 132 of April, 1945, Hart wrote a lengthy epistle, headed "Shall Alien Minds Determine America's Future?", in which he said:

"In passing, it is worth noting some of those alien-minded persons who, whether in public office or outside, have been

among the leading molders of public opinion in the United States in recent years. Some of them, for reasons best known to themselves, have changed their names. Some are Communists or fellow-travellers; and nearly all are more or less tolerant of Communism. Many are artists in the technique of "smear". Few, if any, give more than lip service to traditional American principles. Their writings are welcomed by publishers and reviewers; they have the freedom of the radio, while many advocates of the American system are refused radio time."

Then follows a list of well-known personalities whose loyalty is beyond reproach and whose distinguished service to our country is universally and highly esteemed. But Mr. Hart, nevertheless, choses to describe them as follows:

"We question at this time neither the ability or sincerity of any of the above. But they are not believers in the American way of life. They, and others like-minded, dominate our public opinion. The independent American Republic will be destroyed if their domination continues." (emphasis ours).

The answer to the riddle lies in the fact that, of these 81 men and women enumerated, no less than 72 are Jewish, including Stephen S. Wise, Henry Monsky, Henry Morgenthau, James P. Warburg, Paul M. Warburg, Sigmund Livingston, Albert Einstein, Nathan Straus, Abba Hillel Silver, Richard E. Gutstadt and Albert D. Lasker. This technique is in the best Coughlin tradition!

*

Hart vs. FEPC

In 1945, Hart embarked on a nationwide campaign against fair employment legislation, pending at that time before several state legislatures. "Turmoil and probably bloodshed" will follow if proposed legislation to establish a state fair employment commission with power to suppress racial and religious discrimination is enacted, Hart warned the New York State Commission Against Discrimination on December 6, 1945, at its closing session of a three-day

public hearing on the Bill. Although drawing sharp rebukes from Assembly Majority Leader Irving M. Ives, presiding officer, and from Charles H. Tuttle, counsel to the Dewey-appointed commission, Hart nevertheless blasted the bill as "totalitarian measure" and "Communist inspired" and declared:

"It is Hitler's best style. This bill, if enacted, would try to force the races together. The proposal is fantastic. Its chief effects would be to try to drive the races apart. It would create discord where none now exists. Where some exists, it would be made worse."

Also, in the middle of April, 1945, Hart sent hundreds of pamphlets, entitled "What's Behind the Anti-Discrimination Bills?" and leaflets, headed "The Anti-Race Bias Bills" into the Connecticut general assembly, in an effort to kill the bill providing for a Fair Employment Practices Commission. The arrival of all this propaganda literature from Hart's headquarters moved New Haven's Rep. Charles Henchel to denounce him in no uncertain terms and to warn his colleagues against "this type of literature."

Undaunted by repeated rebuke and defeat, Hart turned his efforts toward trying to kill the Curtis anti-discrimination bill pending before the Massachusetts legislature. The Francis Sweeney Committee of Boston, attacking Hart for invading their state with his propaganda, had this to say: "....if Merwin K. Hart opposes the bill, it must be democratic and good."

*

Public Figures vs. Hart

The ominous mouthings and activities of Hart provoked numerous castigations by eminent men in and out of government. Addressing the Law Society of Massachusetts at the City Club in Boston on October 16, 1940, the then U. S. Attorney General Robert H. Jackson included Mr. Hart and his organization among the outstanding obstructionist forces of the country, and declared that

"Merwin K. Hart, president of the so-called New York Economic Society, is well-known for his pro-fascist leanings."

Speaking at Town Hall in New York on November 20, 1940, Mr. Harold L. Ickes, then Secretary of the Interior, bracketed Merwin K. Hart together with Lawrence Dennis, the radio priest Charles E. Coughlin, and several others among the leaders of "native fascist groups", which he catalogued as Fifth Columnists. Mr. Ickes named Hart, who "misses few occasions to sneer at democracy", as belonging to "a small but dangerous group of native-born Americans" who "are fighting the institutions to which they are beholden for their opportunities and their liberties."

About four weeks later, on December 18, 1940, addressing 1,000 members of Columbia University's Institute of Arts and Science, Mr. Ickes again lambasted Hart as one of American fascists, who are supported by others who are anti-Semitic, anti-Negro and anti-share cropper.

Mr. Hart was kept busy demanding retractions and issuing denials. In spite of irrefutable evidence, he denied that he had even met any of the men with whom he had been linked except Lindbergh, with whom, he said, he frequently conferred. He simultaneously denied that he was "anti-Semitic, anti-Negro or anti-share cropper." In reply to such a demand for retraction, Mr. Ickes, in an "open letter" on December 20, 1940, reiterated his serious charges against Hart in these unequivocal terms:

"In my speech.....I merely repeated what I have said before-- namely, that you are a Fascist.

"Whether you follow the Fascist line consciously or unwittingly, whether you are the deliberate tool of reactionary interests or their victim, the fact is that your utterances mark you as belonging in the Fascist camp."

This strong condemnation was followed by another sound rebuke by Congressman Joseph Clark Baldwin, Republican from New York. Speaking at a

luncheon of Hart's Economic Council on April 10, 1941, Mr. Baldwin sharply challenged Hart's views and declared:

"I have been informed that certain sponsors of the New York State Economic Council hold views on our American democracy and its defense completely at variance with mine. Had I known of these views in advance I would not have been here today and no doubt neither would many of you.

"Let me say this and emphasize it. Those who attempt to divide our nation today on these points (of national defense), or those who place race or party prejudice above patriotism, those who refuse to recognize the vital importance of national unity, when it comes to facing the declared enemies of our way of life, are wittingly or unwittingly preparing the downfall of our nation."

In order to save his severely battered reputation in the community, Mr. Hart went to court. There, he filed a libel suit on November 6, 1942, for \$1,000,000 against the Friends of Democracy, charging that the organization distributed a pamphlet in which his name was listed as one of "more than 200 American Quislings still active." Of special interest is the plaintiff's complaint, which reads in part as follows:

"These attacks are utterly un-American. They reflect a type of hatred which in recent years has been imported into America.

"This impression is not lessened by the fact that in some of these groups are one or more recent refugees who, having sought shelter in our republic, now join in stirring up distrust of loyal citizens who have lived their whole lives here."

After the N.Y. Supreme Court sustained the defense, the Appellate Division, on June 18, 1943, affirmed the findings of the lower court, denying Hart's motion to strike out three affirmative defenses. On December 4, 1944, Hart dropped his libel action.

Hart was most recently pillorized by Major George Fielding Elliott, who, in a letter printed in the January 1, 1946, Bulletin of the American Veterans Committee stated:

"It is of course superfluous for me to inform you of the character of the National Economic Council or of the record of its president

Merwin K. Hart. This organization is in my judgment one of the most dangerous influences in the United States and the enemy of everything your organization stands for in our national life and policies."

Somewhat wiser through previous experiences, Mr. Hart neither instituted legal action, nor did he demand a retraction.

Conclusion

Hart's thinly disguised attacks on "democracy with all its connotations" are part and parcel of a world-wide campaign against the liberties of free people everywhere. The intellectual cannonade fired by individuals like Merwin K. Hart, Upton Close, or Lawrence Dennis is particularly perilous, because they are able to present their half-truths, their misstatements of facts, and their confusing conclusions with great plausibility and because they succeed in getting their distortions published as truths. Their technique has much in common with the demagoguery of Hitler's "respectable" peacemakers in the early thirties, industrialists and economists of repute like Othmar Spahn, Alfred Hugenberg, Hjalmar Schacht, Fritz Thyssen, Karl Haushofer and Karl Hans Gunther. All of these hated the Weimar Republic just as bitterly as the New Deal is hated by John T. Flynn, Samuel B. Pettengill and Edward A. Rumely. These men, and others of means and influence fostering Hart, make him a real danger to democracy. And today, Upton Close is the radio spokesman for this Council and the brother-in-arms of Merwin K. Hart. This completes the picture!

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THE STRATEGY OF THE KLAN

The May, 1946, issue of The Facts depicted the recent revival of the Ku Klux Klan and analyzed the reasons for such reemergence. According to that analysis, Klan leadership began its reorganization in anticipation of the termination of World War II. Believing that it had sufficiently repaired its organizational fences, and convinced that the time was now propitious for a public appearance, the hooded order appeared "on the mountainside" with clarion call and beating of drums.

Fortified with ammunition from civic defense agencies, a vigorous campaign against the Klan was launched by the press, radio commentators, magazines, church and civic groups, and law-enforcement agencies. Reputable newspapers in Georgia, particularly The Atlanta Constitution and The Atlanta Journal, denounced the Klan and warned the people of its tactics and dangers. In other parts of the country, too, intelligent and responsible leadership, alerted by civic defense agencies, publicly condemned the attempted resurgence of the Klan. National magazines, such as Life, exposed and flayed the hooded order. Radio commentators with nationwide audiences, as well as other outstanding radio programs such as "Superman", helped stimulate public indignation. Church and civic groups, such as the Greater Miami Ministerial Association, made their voices heard. The Governor of Georgia ordered both civil and criminal action against the Klan through his Attorney General, promising legislative action if prosecution proved futile. The Federal Government, through the Collector of Internal Revenue, proceeded against the Klan. In other words, the American people, backed up by government action, were unwilling to "receive" the white-robed band.

The effect of this determined reaction against the Klan was at once apparent within the Klan. Georgia's Grand Dragon Dr. Samuel Green, on June 4th, suddenly ordered his Atlanta Klansmen to restrain their activities "while the heat is on",

directing that Klan regalia be turned in and carefully regulated for future use. Subsequently a conference of the Kleagles was called, where it was decided to discontinue general public activity for the time being.

Georgia is the national barometer of Klan strength and activity; other areas will reflect its position in that state. This, despite the tactic of the Atlanta Klan of denying identity with the old Klan or connection with other Klan chapters outside of Georgia. Secret collaboration does exist, and several Klan units in the North were about to be "activated" by the Atlanta leaders when the blast of unfavorable publicity occurred.

During the rise and subsequent temporary withdrawal of the Klan, incidents occurred in several sections of the country. These included the usual cross burnings, threatening letters and desecrations of synagogues. Somewhat unusual were the Klan "policing" of lovers' lanes in Cedartown, Georgia and the shaving of at least one girl's head in Dalton, Georgia. There were, too, instances of Klan threats against union leaders and fiery crosses burned in an attempt to terrorize striking workers.

However.....

TALMADGE'S NOMINATION: The foregoing situation is, of course, seriously affected by Talmadge's successful campaign for the Democratic designation as gubernatorial candidate in Georgia. While it is still too early to estimate accurately the exact meaning of Talmadge's primary victory, one thing is clear: it is one of the most serious set-backs to progress in the South which has occurred in the last ten or fifteen years. The least that can be said is that Talmadge's nomination is the most substantial encouragement the Klan could receive.

The campaign waged by Talmadge in the primary was a flagrant example of native-American Fascism in action. (Throughout the campaign, Talmadge yelled in

true Nazi fashion, "Nigger, Nigger, Nigger".) While no one has attempted to offer incontrovertible evidence of the facts, it is generally conceded that "Ol' Gene" was backed by vested interests. Railroad groups allegedly supported him because they were against Governor Arnall's attempts to lower freight rates in the South. Utility companies and banks reportedly gave their support on the theory that Talmadge would offer his most wholehearted cooperation during his term in office. Textile mill owners and some cotton planters are said to have given Talmadge help in order that they might rely on him in their coming battles against the organizational drives of Labor, particularly the C.I.O.

Several additional set-backs result from Talmadge's nomination:

- 1) Talmadge's effective use of prejudice in his campaign strikingly negates the trend observed earlier this year when a number of candidates in the South, who waged campaigns on the race issue, were defeated.

- 2) Governor Arnall's political strength in Georgia is very seriously undermined. As the new Governor, Talmadge will virtually control the State Democratic Committee during the next four years. And, any hopes that Ellis Arnall may have for his future career will be seriously weakened in the absence of support from the State Democratic Committee.

- 3) Talmadge's nomination means that the State of Georgia will no longer spearhead the progressive drive on all fronts in the South. In virtual control of the State, the Governor can "do a job" on the grass roots level. Having won the nomination, Talmadge announced that he would carry out all his campaign promises. This means that he will again attempt to be the "Georgia Dictator". This also means that he will find methods to prevent Negroes from voting. This means, too, that he will enforce strictly the rules of segregation. This is especially unfortunate since the code of segregation had been loosened somewhat

during recent years, and Georgians have become accustomed to the laxity. Now the trend will experience a sharp reversal.

4) Talmadge's election will hearten reactionary forces throughout the South. Legal prosecution against Klan activity will be more difficult, if not impossible, in the State of Georgia.

Noteworthy are the election returns. True, the count of votes indicates that candidate Carmichael won a popular majority. However, if the Negro vote is discounted, it appears that more white Georgians voted for Talmadge than for Carmichael. Yet, in some quarters it is claimed that candidate Ed Rivers, who ran last, helped Talmadge win the nomination by remaining in the race.

The implication of Talmadge's victory already has been manifest in Texas. John Lee Smith, one of the five major candidates for governor, has come out on a white supremacy platform, strongly endorsing white democratic primaries. If it is good enough for the people of Georgia, he urges, it is good enough for the people of Texas. (Well informed and experienced observers in the Lone Star State report that John Lee Smith is probably much closer to Talmadge's position than any of the four other candidates. Smith is not conceded much of a chance to get into the run-off; he will probably run fourth or fifth in the race. Although he has been able to raise a considerable amount of money for the campaign, the major financial interest in the state, represented by the Texas Regular group, has not endorsed Smith, reasoning that he has so alienated labor and other groups that he could not possibly be elected.)

In summary, one may expect a relatively strong reactivation of the Klan throughout this state as a result of the Georgia election, although the Klan will not be able to make its influence felt in the forthcoming elections in Texas.

OTHER SIGNIFICANT PRIMARIES

WHEELER'S DEFEAT: Beginning in 1939, the anti-Semitic elements in the U. S. seized upon the up-to-then respectable principle of political isolationism and used it as the core around which they built their Fascist movement. By the end of 1941, the common denominator among the groups participating in the fight for Fascism in this country was their support of the isolationist idea. And, during the years that followed, the native Fascist fight for the isolationist way of life was their raison d'être.

The entry of the U. S. into World War II was the first serious set-back suffered by those anti-Semitic groups which had rallied around the isolationist cause. The Allied victory in 1945 spelled the doom of isolationism. The removal of Wheeler, its most outstanding spokesman, from the U. S. Senate, and the defeat in Minnesota of his colleague, Senator Shipstead, is the third and final factor that virtually destroys the understructure of the movement. For all practical purposes, the eliminations of isolationists from elected office deprives the anti-Semitic groups of its isolationist theme for some time to come.

If these pro-Fascist elements are successfully to band together again, they must find 1) a new central theme, and 2) a star around which to rally their forces. FEPC, anti-poll tax legislation, OPA extension, full employment bill, 65¢-minimum-hour-wage, etc., are each bitterly opposed by the same obstructionist elements, but none possesses uniform national appeal. Unlike isolationism, the poll tax is a burning issue only in the South while of minor interest in the North; the OPA is strongly favored in most industrial states, while agricultural representatives must oppose it in the interest of their constituents.

The one dark spot in this picture is the possibility of a general American reversion to the idea of isolationism stimulated in that direction by the difficulties being experienced within the United Nations. If such a trend continues, it will furnish the anti-Semitic groups with the same battle cry and enable them to revive their original nationalistic philosophy. Already, the isolationist press has begun beating the drums. Bemoaning the defeat of Wheeler et al, the Chicago Tribune declares:

"The original America First committee disbanded immediately after Pearl Harbor as a contribution to national unity. Subsequent events have proved that that generous action was fruitless. It did not produce unity, because the administration carried on the same relentless war against the leaders of pro-American opinion that it had prosecuted before. The nation would have been better served had the America First committee remained in existence to furnish leadership against the prostitution of American interest to alien causes.

"Unfortunately, the committee cannot be revived under its old name... But certainly some pro-American organization is necessary, because of the extensive influence of the Reds in the Democratic party and of the British in the Republican party, especially on the eastern seaboard. Without such an organization, the majority of American voters may allow the contest to go by default to aliens whose only interest in the United States is in the blood and money they can extract from us."

Thus, the stage is set for the future. Meanwhile, the hate-mongers utilize minor issues of the day to keep the interest of their followers alive.

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THE ANTI-SEMITIC PRESS

Always seeking to undermine the foundations of democracy, the fomenters of race hatred carry on zealously. A survey of their press indicates that, at least ideologically, they stand together. They think alike, write alike and talk alike. To be sure, all of them do not march under the banner of Gerald L. K. Smith, but through his Nationalist News Service, the whole America First

family receives its cue from this chief disseminator for the fascist groups. Thus, an item from his Service may be expanded into a full-column news article or treated as a topic for editorial discussion by the other publications, but only rarely is the Nationalist News Service given credit as the source of inspiration.

At present, the subversive press throughout the country is focusing its attention on several issues: a) the Knoxville (Tenn.) radio controversy; b) the St. Louis rally of the Nationalists; c) the May Quinn appeal; d) the case of Tyler Kent; e) the return of Upton Close to the air; and f) the resurgence of the Klan. Here are some facts about these issues.

a) Knoxville Radio Controversy

In an attempt to bar distorted Bible teaching from the air, radio station WNOX in Knoxville, Tennessee, owned and operated by the Scripps-Howard newspaper chain, dropped Fundamentalist preacher J. Harold Smith's broadcasts. The reason given was that the radio chain was discontinuing the policy of selling time to religious programs and substituting, instead, a system of free time. Thereupon, Smith held a rally in Knoxville to protest this ruling. The Reverend Harvey H. Springer, publisher of the Western Voice, who combines evangelism with race hatred, supported Smith in his newspaper.

In his publication, Springer attacked "Communists, atheists and bureaucrats" -- all synonyms for Jews in the fascist lingo -- as responsible for the suspension of the program. Of course, there was a good deal of anti-Semitism in his wailings, with constant reference to "The PAC(k) of foreigners going about in this country stirring up racial trouble".

The subversive press promptly took up the cudgel in behalf of the Fundamentalist preachers involved, heaping vituperative libel upon the Jews,

whom they held responsible for their trouble. Editorial columns called for action against the "Jew Deal", "Jews in the radio field", and "Jew-Reds" who "represent the anti-Christ".

b) The Abortive Gerald L. K. Smith Rally

Owing to the vigorous attitude of indignation displayed in various forms by the citizenry of St. Louis, the city commission cancelled the Nationalist rally so extensively publicized in Smith's "Letters" and Nationalist News Service. The "anti"-press attacked the "unfair" and "un-American" officials. Smith himself reported it as a negation of "freedom of speech, the Four Freedoms, the Bill of Rights and our Constitutional guarantees...I reminded the people that...pressure had been brought by the Communists and the Jews". All editors of the nationalist press played up the fact that the Jews were responsible for the "undemocratic" method of handling "something they were afraid of -- a fighting Christian-American demonstration".

The last-minute cancellation of the St. Louis rally, however, compelled Smith to use his publications to keep his followers informed. In his newsletter, he outlined a plan to organize committees in 131 Congressional districts. He promised victory in at least 100 districts in which he endorsed candidates -- if given enough funds by his followers. Smith's concept of an ideal congressman: "as anti-Communist as Rankin of Mississippi, as nationalistic as Hoffman of Michigan, and as understanding of the people's needs as Short of Missouri".

c) The Subversivists' Martyr -- May Quinn

The "persecution" of May Quinn, New York City school teacher (see May issue of The Facts) is being played up extensively in The Brooklyn Tablet and The Gaelic-American. The former has carried at least one news article and one

editorial on the case every week since the issue became "news". The Gaelic-American, in addition to heavy play in the news and editorial sections, carried a weekly column by Father Edward Lodge Curran, who devoted much space to the affair. Both papers attacked the organizations which supported the charges against Miss Quinn, giving special prominence to Jewish committees and liberal, inter-racial groups.

Other hate-sheets throughout the country used such slanderous epithets as "Miss Quinn, a devoted Christian, a victim of the Sanhedrin", "Kike accusers", "Judeo-Red inter-racial committees", and "all a part of the plan advocated in the genuine Protocols of the Elders of Zion, on sale for twenty-five cents".

d) Tyler Kent -- Isolationists' Hero

Although a Congressional committee absolved President Roosevelt from any blame in connection with Pearl Harbor, the editors of the subversive press still maintain that none other than Tyler Kent, the convicted code clerk, who believes otherwise, should be heard by Congress. They insist that there must be elected to the 80th Congress enough "Americans" to bring about a Kent inquiry. To publicize and justify their demands, they are widely advertising John Howland Snow's "The Case of Tyler Kent".

e) Closer-Ups

Openly joining the anti-Semitic ranks, Upton Close devoted major portions of his weekly newsletter Closer-Ups to attacks against the Jews. He recommends a close watch of the activities of Jewish capitalists as the barometer of the country's economic future: "Jewish capitalists' activities in buying real-estate and businesses are indications of a coming depression and an attempt to get away from the deflated dollar".

Close also attacks the "National Committee of Jews and Christians" (sic: NCCJ) and the Anti-Defamation League, charging that the ADL uses boycott and other forms of intimidation. "Of course some of their targets deserve punishment -- but is it justice to take it in their hands in an underhanded way?...I have taken my life in my hands. It is time for some American to do so." Another Close target is the Religious Associates (a subsidiary of the NCPAC) for its alleged inclusion of "leftist Jewish rabbis, Protestant ministers and a renegade Catholic priest" in its ranks.

Yet, for all of his effort, Close's popularity apparently is not increasing. His radio rating, at a high of 6-8 points when he was dropped from the Mutual network about a year ago, is now at an admitted 3.9.

f) The Klan in the Anti-Semitic Press

Klan revival is strongly favored by the Southern obstructionist press. This journalistic section uses the CIO membership drive as its alibi for the need of Klan activity. In The Georgia Farmer's Market Bulletin, the state's official agricultural paper, State Secretary of Agriculture Tom Linder warned that, if the eligible people of Georgia failed to vote, they alone would be responsible for the ill consequences they would have to endure, such as the invasion of "the foreign elements coming down from the North". Linder is a henchman of Eugene Talmadge and a supporter of his "white supremacy" philosophy.

The revival of the Klan was hailed by the nationalist press in the North not only as a counter-force against the expansion of the CIO in the South, but also as an SS organization against the Jews throughout the nation. For example, Court Asher in his X-Ray claimed that "....as long as we have subversive gangs like the Jew B'nai B'rith we need a Ku Klux Klan".

MacFarland, in The Philadelphia Nationalist, defiantly lambasted the authorities as follows:

"The KKK has been outlawed in California...We feel, however, that the sponsors of the crackdown should first purify their own ranks". Again, "We have no connection with the KKK, but until it can be proven that they have committed no overt act, we shall view the Mayor's (of Philadelphia) order (announced drive against the KKK) as nothing more than an action geared to coincide with the effort aiming at destroying Nationalism in Philadelphia. The Mayor shows poor faith in opposing the KKK unless he is equally determined to investigate the Friends of Democracy, the Anti-Defamation League, ICCASP (Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions) and other organizations which we feel to bear the taint of subversiveness. The Klan, at least, has never been accused of working to promote such alien political creeds as Zionism."

g) A Bid for Younger Recruits

In order to snatch political power, the anti-democratic press is trying to gather strength among the World War II veterans. They hope that the enrollment of young people will infuse new blood and vigor into their ranks. Of all the veterans' groups, only Frederick Kister's "Christian Veterans of America" enjoys a favored position in the subversive press. Kister's publication, the Christian Veterans Political Council, offers nothing new or particularly exciting, but prints what appears in all like publications.

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TRENDS IN THE GERMAN-AMERICAN PRESS

Three influential German-American newspapers, the Detroit Abenpost, the Chicago Abenpost and the St. Paul Wanderer (and Excelsior) strike the keynote of the German language press in the United States today. That keynote, scarcely a year since the defeat of Nazi Germany, is again anti-American, anti-democratic and anti-Semitic. The blows struck against American policies, democratic

procedures and minority rights are echoed in the news and editorial columns of the approximately 150 newspapers that make up the German language press.

Before Pearl Harbor, the German-American press predominantly supported the Nazi movement in Europe and in this country. To a large extent, it was controlled by pro-Nazi groups here and the Nazi regime in Germany. Pearl Harbor smothered the blatantly pro-Nazi, anti-Semitic line of these papers. Few pro- or anti-Jewish statements appeared; in many important German papers the Jewish "problem" was conspicuous by its complete neglect in both editorial and news columns. After V-E Day, however, the German-American press once again began to speak out against the international and domestic policies of the United States. The leitmotif of anti-Semitism again is being linked with attacks on international cooperation.

General Editorial Policy

The attitude of the Detroit Abendpost, the Chicago Abendpost and the St. Paul Wanderer (and Excelsior) is prejudiced against the U. S. Government, the Democratic Administration, the foreign and economic policies of this government, international cooperation, and the United Nations. Even when these papers assume a "pro-American" position, they support strongly nationalistic and isolationist elements in this country. Reactionary Republican principles and personalities receive favorable mention -- paralleling the nationalistic and reactionary English press. Great attention is focused on the plight of Germany, past and present. Democracy, as a political structure, however, is rejected not only for Germany but for the United States as well. Fascism is also rejected, but paradoxically the German press in America maintains that Fascism has been more prevalent in the Roosevelt and Truman Administrations than in Hitlerite

Germany. The bulk of the news from Germany and Palestine is slanted in an anti-Semitic manner.

The present day editorials of these papers, particularly of the Chicago and Detrouiter Abendposts, closely follow the old Nazi propaganda line. The editorials repeatedly charge that the U. S. is: a) a war-mongering nation, b) a dictatorial regime dominated by Jews, and c) the handmaiden of British imperialism.

The papers sometimes "denounce" the Nazis, their principles and their leaders, but they do so only to emphasize their charge that the U. S. and Great Britain are no better than the Nazis. The U. S. is repeatedly accused of using Hitlerian methods and of being, or almost being, a Hitlerian regime insofar as economic and political dictatorship, press and "imperialism" are concerned. This line is not used as a condemnation of the Hitler Regime but rather to "expose" American policy. The theme "the difference between our democracy and fascism can hardly be discovered with a microscope" is reiterated time and again. Hitler is censured for "his more than naive foreign policy"; but these papers deny that Germany was an aggressor nation during the last war.

The political position of the St. Paul Wanderer differs from that of the other nationalistic German papers in that it also pursues a strong pro-Catholic line. The policy of the paper closely parallels the political position of right-wing Catholic circles. The basic philosophy of the paper is best described in its own words: "The war was and is an ideological war in the last analysis, not between Capitalism and Communism, but between Moscow and Rome. Therefore, the war isn't finished yet." The attitude of Der Wanderer toward U. S. policy varies with whether it considers the policy favorable or unfavorable to Rome.

The extreme nationalist section of the German-American press advocates

extensive relief for Germany but, significantly, opposes aid to any other nations. This is especially true of the Chicago and Detroit Abendpost. "How dreadful -- maybe even Frenchmen may have to suffer while Germany starves to death," says the Detroit Abendpost in editorials ridiculing the claim that there is need for helping -- in addition to Germany -- Italy, France, England and other European countries.

The German-American press believes the best channel through which to furnish help to Germany is "American Relief for Germany, Inc." This organization, created in Milwaukee in October, 1945, has national ramifications and contains within itself many of the old pro-Hitler, anti-Semitic elements of the German-American community. "American Relief for Germany, Inc." also serves as an excellent medium for the propaganda of the nationalistic German press; and the organization, far from being a relief body only, is weighted with political motives.

Other important nationalist German-American papers are: the Milwaukee Deutsche Zeitung, the Cincinnati Freier Presse, the Deutsche-Amerikanische Buergerzeitung, and the Winona chain (Sonntagspost, Amerika-Herold and Milwaukee-Herold). The chief difference between the four papers described above and this group is not in the line followed but in the intensity of conviction. The latter group is more moderate. However, despite the fact that these papers are more cautious in their approach, from time to time even they defend the Hitler regime and the Nazi ideology.

The Winona chain of papers is distinctive from the other nationalistic German-American publications in still another respect. It devotes more attention to Germany than it does to the affairs of the U. S. When the problems of this country are discussed in its pages, they are usually derogated. Of course,

this newspaper chain is critical of American policy in Germany; and blame for that policy is placed squarely on the democratic and liberal circles in the United States.

While the more moderate section of the German-American press devotes considerable space to pleas for German relief, the needs of other nations are also acknowledged. The Milwaukee Deutsche Zeitung, for example, openly advocates relief to many European countries, including even Soviet Russia.

Attitude toward the Jews

One of the favorite themes repeated time and again in the nationalist German-American press is that the Jews dominate the U. S. The following quotations are illustrative:

"In a newspaper we saw a picture from Paris... 'Secretary Byrnes and his adviser Ben Cohen.' This explains a lot of our so-called foreign policy."

"Under President Roosevelt, Sidney Hillman was the favorite. Under President Truman, it's Bernard B. Baruch."

"Jim Farley said that the Irish-American influence in American politics is bigger than ever. Hmmm--we didn't know that Bernard Baruch and Henry Morgenthau, Jr. were born in Ireland."

"Why should we send Mr. Hoover to Europe--it's Henry Morgenthau who's listened to, anyhow."

"The Attorney General of New York, Nathaniel L. Goldstein, requests that the state privileges of the Ku Klux Klan be taken away. If we were named Nathaniel L. Goldstein we would do exactly the same."

"Whether our people should undergo a hunger cure for foreign relief because Mr. Herbert Lehman deems it necessary."

(Detroitter Abendpost, April-May, 1946)

Next to so-called Jewish domination, alleged Jewish criminality is stressed editorially. Violators of law or ethics with Jewish-sounding names are singled out for emphasis. For example, in writing about a swindler named

John Monroe Porter, the Detroit Abendpost states that he was "originally called Kaplan...Don't worry, that sort of people always gets along."

This section of the German-American press also charges that Jews "believe in the racist, un-Christian policy of the Allies to dominate and starve the German people". (Der Wanderer) Further, that the Jews, through their spokesmen, monopolize the attention of the public with stories about the persecution of members of their race, while the numerically larger and actually worse persecutions of Christians are ignored and neglected. Atrocities committed against Jews are, of course, always minimized; the papers do not admit that there were more than 1,000,000 Jews killed in Europe -- which, according to them, is not "as bad" as 7,000,000.

The St. Paul Wanderer leads the parade in this section of the German-American press with the old, favorite theme that all Jews are communists.

While the more moderate group does not indulge in anti-Semitic editorials as frequently as do the other papers, they repeatedly inject anti-Semitism in their news items. For example, in handling the Nuremberg and other war crime trials, the German-American press presents the statements of the Nazi defendants rather than the case against them. This has the effect of minimizing the scope of the crimes and actually making the reader doubt that atrocities were ever committed.

The general trend in the German-American press is not merely to defend what the Nazis have done to the Jews, but to justify and rationalize those deeds. The whole intent is to make it impossible for the reader to muster even an ounce of sympathy for Jews either abroad or in the United States.

Such is the post-war orientation of the German-American press.

INTERNATIONAL SCIENCE COMMITTEE

"International Science Committee" is the name signed to anti-Semitic postcards presently being mailed throughout the United States. Bearing mostly Los Angeles, California, and some Minneapolis, Minnesota, postmarks, the penny postals carry a message entitled "A Great Evil Must Leave the U.S.A." The notorious Benjamin Franklin forgery is quoted in a plea that the country rid itself of its Jews by December 30, 1948.

A companion postal card, entitled "Attention Gentiles", states that "the kike Jews are out to destroy our form of government and are well on the way toward that goal". Calling also for expulsion of the Jews by December 30, 1948, it is signed by the "Gentile League of the U.S.A.".

Stencils for both cards were apparently cut on the same typewriter and are being mailed simultaneously. Mimeographed, and in most cases addressed by hand in ink, the cards have been received in Los Angeles, Washington, Philadelphia, Virginia, Indiana, New York, Illinois, and other localities. Addressees are usually city and state legislative bodies, publications, labor unions, B'nai B'rith lodges and various other civic organizations.

Nearly a year ago, in August, 1945, there was circulated throughout the United States, also mailed from Los Angeles, a mimeographed "Pledge" to the Synagogue Council of America to be signed by the recipient and returned. This piece of spurious literature, which, of course, did not emanate from the Synagogue Council of America, declared that the Jews of the United States were pledging themselves to leave this country for Palestine before June 30, 1948. The Pledge also contained "promises" that the Jews would "discontinue" alleged sharp, disreputable and discriminatory practices. The envelopes containing these spurious "Pledges" were also addressed by hand, apparently by the same

person who addressed the "International Science Committee" postcards.

An analysis of the circumstances surrounding this latest example of anonymous hate propaganda leads to one conclusion: somewhere in Los Angeles, there is an individual, corroded by anti-Semitic hatred, who periodically engages in a one-man crusade, by mail, against the Jews. Possibly he has a co-worker in Minneapolis.

In true focus, this campaign should be recognized as a periodic, one-man, anti-Semitic campaign.

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The FACTS

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THE COMBINATION OF RELIGION AND HATRED

Nationalistic Fundamentalists

Recent days have witnessed some changes within the post-war "nationalist" movement. A number of fundamentalist preachers are moving into this area of activity, thereby replenishing its leadership, and adding a considerable number of new followers.

An examination of the more articulate personalities involved reveals that they constitute a small number of dissident Protestant fundamentalist ministers. Under the guise of religion, though not representative of their faith, these men are pouring out a torrent of political and racial invective to all who will listen, working at it with a furious missionary zeal, and winning large audiences of naive persons.

Significantly, these fundamentalist leaders who are moving into the "nationalist" circle are the very ones who regularly distort and take out of context Biblical teachings. Their purpose in thus corrupting religion is to misuse the Bible in support of their anti-Semitic theories.

However, this survey does not deal with the harm done to the Jewish community by such improper fundamentalist teaching. Rather this paper confines itself to the political activities of those "nationalist" preachers who are using their clerical status to promote their political theories and hate mongering.

Their Political Program

In this religio-political preaching these pastors direct their heavy guns against their favorite targets: the Jews and--to a minor degree, the Catholics--falsely and tirelessly proclaiming the theory that Jews and Catholics are engaged in an international conspiracy to dominate the world. The fact is, of

course, that this fundamentalist clique itself has virtually banded together in a false campaign against entire groups of people.

This section of the fundamentalist ministry has a single political orientation. It denounced the New Deal and all its objectives; it attacks international cooperation for the attainment of a just and lasting peace; it twists and distorts the findings of the Pearl Harbor inquiry to besmirch our participation in the war, and to illustrate again and again its futility; it seizes upon any excuse to defame our wartime Allies, particularly the Russians; it describes the OPA simply as another step in the alleged regimentation of the American farmer. On the other hand, it declares that UNRRA and other relief activities threaten famine in America.

Strange as it may seem, those fundamentalist preachers who have received widest public attention are not among the most influential. For example, though the vociferous Gerald L.K. Smith has long been party to this movement he is not a leader among the fundamentalist clergy. Rarely do his audiences number 500, although occasionally, as a result of cleverly stimulated advance publicity, thousands gather to hear his diatribes. More important are those ministers who confine themselves to small geographical areas, maintain imposing church edifices and lead large congregations.

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Leaders in the Movement

An outstanding figure in this group of fundamentalist pastors is the Reverend Harvey H. Springer, self-styled "cowboy pastor" of the Englewood (Colorado) Baptist Tabernacle. Like the now silent Father Charles E. Coughlin, Springer uses his position as a preacher to spread the same brand of religious-political philosophy as the Reverends Gerald B. Winrod, Gerald L.K. Smith,

W.D. Herrstrom, William L. Blessing and others. The spirit which dominates these men is fear lest their followers recognize their animus against the democratic way of life. Hence their persistent protestations of innocence to the charge of pro-Fascism generally attributed to them. The spirit which quickens their machinations is one of anxious concern lest they fail in their search for publicity and money. Hence, their constant use of sensational anti-Semitism to attract headlines and fanatic contributors.

*

Harvey H. Springer

Like most of the other preachers involved, Springer emphatically disclaims any anti-Semitic sentiments. Yet in his sermons and in every issue of his publication, Western Voice, published in Englewood, Colorado, Springer derides the Jews and loses no opportunity to quote or misquote extensively the Scriptures for his Jew-baiting purposes. Seeking to prove his prophecies on the subject of Anti-Christ through endless quotations from John, Zachariah, Revelation, Daniel, and other books of the Bible, he explains to his rural followers with great perseverance that the Jews are very closely associated with, and sponsored by the Anti-Christ. Translating this religious doctrine into political grist, Springer then preaches that Hitler and Mussolini cannot be Anti-Christ because they

"...do not possess the scriptural characteristics by which we are to identify them. They do not possess that super-humanity, nor the vitality which the Scriptures attribute to the Beast, or the Desolator, or the Man of Sin, which many term the Anti-Christ."

"...The Anti-Christ shall have the confidence of Daniel's people, for they enter into covenant relationship with him. The covenant is not forced upon them. (Dan. 9:27) He is indebted to the Jews, not the Jew to him. Is there any Jew living today that would have that confidence in

Mussolini? The Jews of today would be delighted to have both Hitler and Mussolini within their power. This is precisely the character of this covenant relationship with the Anti-Christ. He is indebted to the Jew when the covenant is confirmed." (Western Voice, August 8, 1944)

Because the Federal Council upholds the equality of all men and fights persecution everywhere and because this high-minded organization of Christian ministers refuses to truck with Springer and company, the latter attacks the organization as "Council of the Churches of (Anti) Christ in America."

Springer theologically expostulates that few Jews have become Christian and so they are a "generation of vipers", and "of (their) father the Devil." Again, Springer in his publication uses the crucifixion story as a pretext for refusing help to the victims of Nazism. He exclaims that

"There is only one race in the world that doesn't have a nation and that's the Jews. They lost their nation because they crucified Christ." (10/25/45)

And there is another paragraph from the same article which demonstrates a familiar Western Voice technique: to base highly questionable statements on "good authority" or "reliable sources" without naming them.

"It has been stated on good authority that there is not a nook or cranny of the earth where the Jew is not found. In Alaska, the southern seas, the heart of Africa, on the plateaus of Tibet, and on the streets of New York City, London, Jerusalem, 'everywhere you see the familiar and unmistakable face of the Jew.'"

The Springers and their ilk hate the Jews of today as much as they detest the Jews of Biblical times. The Western Voice is documentary proof of this conclusion. In his political writings Springer steals every trick that some prominent newspaper publishers have employed in yellow journalism. The result is an inextricable hodge-podge of religion and economics in which the Jewish element is merely an activating ingredient. For example in the issue of January 10, 1946, the following item appeared:

"Robert T. Hannegan, national chairman of the Democratic party, was recently heard criticizing certain pro-Communist Jews in high places. He has therefore been branded as an Anti-Semite and marked for oblivion. Only President Truman's loyalty can hold him in the position he now occupies."

Repeatedly using the religious pretext, Springer concludes most of his themes with an anti-Semitic touch. On April 20, 1944 he writes in his column "Ain't It So?":

"One of our lonesome cowhands from out West went to New York for a good time. He asked a stranger on Broadway why the town was so quiet. Th' lonesome New Yorker told th' lonesome cowhand that th' Catholics was all at church, th' Protestants was all asleep, the Jews was all in Washington, an' Eleanor had all th' colored folks up th' Hudson on excursion trips. So don't go ta New York for a good time for the duration. P.S. It's better ta laugh off th' truth, even if it hurts."

An examination of the headlines of each issue of the Western Voice illustrates fully the political nature of this allegedly religious periodical, which Springer describes as "America's Most Popular Prophetic Weekly." Here are a few typical headlines:

"WHAT IF MR. ROOSEVELT'S DEATH HAD BEEN THE LORD'S COMING?" (May 3, 1945)

"THE RAPE OF FUNDAMENTALISM BY THE FEDERAL COUNCIL OF (ANTI) CHRIST IN AMERICA" (Sept. 20, 1945)

"MACARTHUR SMEARED" (Dec. 6, 1945)

"THE STORY OF TYLER KENT" (Dec. 13, 1945)

"SHOCKING DISCOVERY! NEW DEAL WAS OUTLINED IN BOOK WRITTEN IN 1912" (Aug. 29, 1946)

The mass sedition trial in Washington--certainly not a religious issue--provided a field day for Jew-baiting in the pages of the Western Voice. Springer charged that the alleged seditionists were "persecuted" by Jews and by the "communist New Deal," even as he, Springer, portrays himself as persecuted by the evil forces of Satan.

WILLIAM L. BLESSING

Most of the other fundamentalist pastors in this group employ virtually the same technique as Harvey Springer. While William L. Blessing, an unworthy preacher in the Disciples of Christ, frequently expresses his dissent from fundamentalism by jibes in all other respects, he uses the same "nationalist" strategy. Blessing preaches in the "House of Prayers for All People" at 160 Irving Street, Denver, Colorado, and is the editor of the weekly Showers of Blessing, P.O. Box 802, Denver, Colorado. On the religious level, this preacher, in addition to a vehement anti-Semitic policy, follows the example of the Anglo-Saxon Federation. He teaches that the "Hebrews"..."the Israelites"..."the Chosen People"..."Semites"..."the Twelve Tribes of Israel"...etc., "are the whites from whom Jesus and the Christians today are descended." "The Jews are a mongrel type of half-breeds, deliberate killers of Christ, true synagogue of Satan." On the political level, Blessing in the October 19, 1945 issue of his weekly, discloses his orientation:

"Americans, I turn to the America First Party as the only hope of salvation for a free America. I was a member of the Ku Klux Klan and I expect to renew my membership at the earliest possible date."

Commenting on the demise of Sidney Hillman, Blessing reached the nadir of elementary decency for a so-called "Disciple of Christ". He writes that

"The Russian born Jew Sidney Hillman, head of the CIO-PAC (Communism In Order-Preach Atheism Continually), is dead...I never wished that any of my enemies were dead, but I have read a few obituaries with pleasure. If I had preached Sidney's funeral the text would have been, 'He that is filthy, let him be filthy still'. Peace be to his ashes and a happy feast to the worms. F.D.R. can now 'clear everything with Sidney'." (7/26/46)

When Gerald Smith, Harvey Springer, and Gerald Winrod shouted their lives were in danger, Blessing quickly jumped on the band wagon. He too, claimed

that he had been told he was going to be assassinated by a "certain dark complexioned, hook-nosed person...."

*

J. HAROLD SMITH

This fundamentalist preacher has not established a political record similar to that of William L. Blessing, et al. He is included in this survey by virtue only of the vigorous support he accepted from Gerald Winrod and Harvey Springer when recently he encountered radio difficulties. The last issue of The Facts reported Smith's removal from radio station WNOX in Knoxville, Tennessee, because the station management decided, in effect, to bar distorted Bible teachings from further radio broadcasts. This evangelist is said to be the sole owner of seven tabernacles throughout the South. Moreover, Smith's recent application to the Federal Communications Commission for permission to establish a new radio station revealed the fact that he has \$60,000 at his disposal.

*

W. D. HERRSTROM

The broadcasting difficulties encountered by J. Harold Smith provided Dr. Herrstrom of Minneapolis, another fundamentalist colleague, with material for his anti-Semitic publication. As editor and publisher of Bible News Flashes, he inveighed against the Federal Communications Commission in the following manner:

"No person ever criticized, denounced and condemned Judaism in more uncertain terms than did the Lord Jesus Christ during His earthly ministry. He would be immediately barred from the radio as an 'anti-Semite'...Let us suppose that Christ were here today. Let us assume the Federal Council of Churches and the Federal Communications Commission had ruled that radio preachers must cater to Judaism, Catholicism, Protestantism. No criticism is to be allowed, Christ would then be cut off the air, Walter Winchell would

blast out over the radio, 'FBI, hurry, Christ has violated rules of FCC...He's a dangerous Nazi'."

Herrstrom is an old collaborator of Winrod. According to Springer's Western Voice of January 10, 1946, Herrstrom is a Board member of Winrod's New Defenders' Theological Seminary in Puerto Rico. His political past also includes a defense of the alleged seditionists, in the course of which he referred to the trial as "a crucifixion" by the Jews.

*

GERALD B. WINROD

No survey of nationalist fundamentalist pastors would be complete without a rather thorough analysis of activities of this Wichita, Kansas preacher. Among the most influential in this group of clerics, Winrod recently completed an extensive tour through the New England states. Nightly appearances in different cities witnessed continuous verbal lashings of all things liberal, and the distribution of anti-Semitic literature. Winrod who was once mentioned on a roll of honor by the Nazis' propaganda organ, World Service, and who is still under a federal indictment on charges of sedition, is extremely affluent. A regular broadcaster over a radio network, Winrod also maintains missions in Puerto Rico, Cuba and Liberia. In addition to this, he finds time to publish his monthly magazine, The Defender, which he claims has a circulation of over 125,000.

*

T. WESLEY HILL and GEORGE W. COOPER

Two other newcomers in this group of fundamentalist preachers who have revealed themselves only slightly as being part of this movement are Hill and Cooper. At a Baptist ministers conference in June, 1946, in Knoxville, Tenn., these two pastors were the only ones in attendance who opposed a resolution

denouncing the Ku Klux Klan. Hill showed his hand further by joining together with J. Harold Smith, Harvey Springer and the others in the protest meetings conducted in Tennessee.

*

Conclusion

In spite of their mutual adoration, the identity of their ideology and the close cooperation among them, no single organization unites these apostles of discord. What really matters is the fact that they are able to employ all media of public communications to incite hatred among the uneducated masses in the rural sections of the country; that only people with independent judgement can withstand such a constant barrage of public disparagement; that these inflammations have gained such a momentum that at some of their meetings thousands of people--on one occasion even 25,000-- were present. The American people must be made aware that the anti-Semitism in the pseudo-religious teachings of this fundamentalist group is aimed only incidentally at the Jews, but ultimately directed against American democracy and freedom.

The next issue of The Facts will report at length the details of the activities of these men.

* * * * *

THE POLISH-AMERICANS AND THE KIELCE POGROM

Immediately after news of the Kielce pogrom seeped out to the United States, certain sections of the Polish-American population, through organizational, press and radio channels, began a defensive campaign to try to explain away the responsibility of the Polish people for this outrage. This campaign, however, was not provoked spontaneously by the tragic event itself; rather, it came about as a defensive reaction of some Polish-Americans against the indignant protests of the American public.

Rationalization of the Pogrom

In discussing the question of anti-Semitism in Poland, some Polish-Americans used this incident to link up anti-Semitic sentiments in Poland with the present political situation in that country. As a matter of fact, Poland's domestic situation has a decided influence on the thinking of some Polish segments in the U.S. and certainly is not without repercussions in their attitude toward the Jews in this country. The excuse most frequently offered in this case by some Polish-American spokesmen was that the Kielce pogrom was provoked by the government itself in order to divert the attention of the Poles away from the results of the recent referendum in Poland, which, according to these Polish-Americans, were unfavorable to the government.

These Polish-American spokesmen claim that no police or military action was taken against the rioters during the eight hour duration of the pogrom. On the other hand, they prefer to ignore the fact that the 5,000 or more rioters were made up of the Polish population itself.

With the exception of some groups which place the blame squarely upon the "Polish fascists" and condemn them without any reservations, the larger Polish-American population in varying degrees tries to rationalize and make excuses for the Kielce pogrom.

Cardinal Hlond's Statement

It is interesting to note that the recent Cardinal Hlond statement on the same issue, which put the blame for the pogrom on the Jews rather than on the Poles, evoked no substantial criticism from important Polish-American circles. On the contrary, this statement served mainly to furnish them with a new argument--namely, that anti-Semitism in Poland has spread because the Jews are allegedly taking an active part in the present government there. Even some of the more liberal Polish-American groups pointed out that the statement made by Cardinal Hlond was an accurate one, but was delivered at an unpropitious time! Naturally, the right wing elements approved without reservation the statement made by the Polish Cardinal. In this connection, it would be interesting to note the following quotation from one of these Polish-American papers:

"Cardinal August Hlond, Primate of Poland, placed the blame for the recent events in Kielce upon the Jewish Communists, who, like lice, have infested the administration to the extent of 60 per cent domination; where, by virtue of their number, the Jews are only entitled to a maximum of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent representation. Jewish Communists in Poland serve Russian interests without any reservation and enrich themselves by plundering Polish property. Their aim is to loot as much as possible and to eventually use this booty to flee to Palestine or the U.S. ... If Jews were molested in Kielce, it is not because they are Jews, but because they are Communists and oppress the Polish population. But the Jews may overdo themselves, and if the patience of the Polish people is exhausted, this mob may be given a bloody bath as traitors."

(Kuryer Zjednoczenia, July 18, 1946)

Political Issues Mitigate Concern

Naturally, many Polish-American groups expressed concern, through the Polish-American press and in the voiced opinions of their leaders, over the occurrence. It would be interesting to quote one such expression of regret, which came from one of the largest organizations:

"At this time when the American public is being shocked by the distressing news of mob violence in the killing of 41 Jews at Kielce, Poland, we Americans of Polish descent solemnly condemn this hideous crime, without precedent in Poland's history, perpetrated on innocent victims, and wish to express our deep sorrow, particularly to our fellow citizens of Jewish faith. On friendly American soil, where people of all origins, creeds and colors live and work together in truly human brotherhood, we feel obliged to raise our voice not only to condemn the Kielce outrage, but also to focus attention upon the dark forces responsible for it."

"Millions of Americans of Polish ancestry are ready and eager to exert their influence to do everything in their power to combat all terrorism as well as anti-Semitism in Poland, but at the present time they are helpless in view of conditions prevailing there, because of Soviet-Communist domination obviously bent on disrupting the brotherhood of man, sowing hatred, intolerance and violence."

(Statement by the Polish-American Congress of July 13, 1946.)

Thus, as can be noted from the last paragraph of the above quotation, even sympathetic statements are watered down by the injection of that political issue in which the Polish Jew has been scapegoated.

General Attitude

In summary, the Polish-American community represents a wide variety of political shades of thinking. It is difficult, therefore, to draw one conclusion which is applicable to all Polish-American groups. In general, the basic reaction of the Polish-American populace to the question of anti-Semitism in Poland and to the recent manifestation of it in Kielce, can hardly be considered a wholesome one. Polish-Americans are rather perturbed over the shocked reaction of American Jewry to the Kielce pogrom and to the statement by Cardinal Hlond, and they try to point out to the American Jews that they (the Jews) are targets for Soviet propaganda in this country. The rightists even go so far as to warn American Jews against following the communist line.

The more moderate Polish-American elements have proposed that an International Commission, made up of members of the United Nations as well as Jewish organizations, should be sent to Poland to make an impartial study of the Jewish situation in particular, and to fully investigate conditions in Poland "in order to effectively combat intolerance in that country."

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The FACTS

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The Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor precipitated the United States into World War II and destroyed the fundamental issue which the organized anti-Semitic movement had been using to gain respectability and mass support: keep the U. S. out of war. With the termination of that issue, the America First Committee which had become a Mecca of the American anti-Semite, was forced to disband.

Since Pearl Harbor the leaders of organized anti-Semitism in the United States have groped for an issue with national implications to which they could attach themselves in order to recreate a nation-wide organized movement. (See The Facts of July 1946, p. 5 ff.) Many problems were seized upon: Four Freedoms, Bretton Woods agreement, U.N.R.R.A., San Francisco Charter, British or any foreign loan, Nuremberg trial, present structure of the Paris Peace Conference. But the negative side of no one of these issues had sufficient appeal or validity to attract a mass following. Thus the leaders of organized anti-Semitism were unable to affect a cleavage in the American people on the basis of any one or all of them.

With V-J Day, however, the picture changed somewhat. The respectable body of opinion in the United States which was anti-Russian and against the American communist, and which had maintained silence regarding its attitude during the war period, began once again to express itself openly. The legitimate "Democracy versus Communism" issue thereupon began to develop anew, continuing to become sharper with the passing of each day. A substantial section of the press, and large numbers of other molders of public opinion now inveigh daily against communism.

Here, then, is an issue which the leaders of organized anti-Semitism

believe they can seize upon to precipitate themselves, once again, onto the broad public arena. Here, too, is a fight those same men would like to lead, if permitted.

Inevitably the Jew will be thrown into the middle of this problem, and made a scapegoat in the struggle about it. There are two factors which may help facilitate the injection of the Jew into the problem:

(A) The Jews traditionally have played a substantial part in liberal movements; and they are prominent in spearheading liberal causes in the United States. The enemies of progressive movements, in their anxiety to retard progress, have deliberately confused liberalism with communism. This, in order to put "the kiss of death" on the liberal cause. Despite the deliberate confusion of communism with liberalism, Jews will be the last to leave the legitimately progressive movements. Thus it will appear to the superficial observer that the Jewish community, by and large, is on the communist side.

(B) The professional anti-Semite has always promulgated the idea that Judaism and communism are synonymous. This theme will continue unabated. However, others formerly involved in hate movements have become careful to avoid anti-Jewish utterances in their anti-communist campaign. Recently, we witnessed a successful attempt on the part of suspect elements to move into the "Democracy versus Communism" issue. The Bay Ridge Post of the American Legion, in Brooklyn, New York, was the opening wedge. On October 1, 1946, this chapter of the veteran's organization conducted an anti-communist torch-light parade and rally. Sharing the platform with local Legion officials were ex-Congressman Hamilton Fish of America First Committee fame; John J. Henihan, a former official Social Justice distributor and Christian Front leader; John J. McNaboe, a warm supporter of

Father Coughlin and his Christian Front in pre-Pearl Harbor days. May Quinn was introduced and received an ovation by the audience. She is the N.Y. school teacher who last year was reprimanded and fined by the Board of Education for "dereliction of duty" in connection with her use of a notoriously anti-Semitic leaflet in her classroom.)

Over 1,000 people participated in the torch-light parade and the Bay Ridge High School auditorium, at which the rally was held, was filled to capacity. Significantly, none of the speakers indulged in anti-Semitism. Each was careful to confine himself to an anti-communist tirade.

*

The trend is clear. The issue of "Democracy versus Communism" will become increasingly sharper, and every effort will have to be made to prevent the professional anti-Semite from successfully injecting the Jewish group into it.

* * * * *

This is the second of a series of three articles on the various preachers of hate. The first chiefly dealt with their writing; the present survey discusses their activities. The third and last article will discuss the leading and most articulate figures in this group: Gerald L. K. Smith, Gerald B. Winrod, Harvey H. Springer, Arthur W. Terminiello.

*

REV. E. G. (PARSON JACK) JOHNSTON

This Baptist minister, founder and pastor of the Roberts Memorial Baptist Church of Columbus, Georgia, came to Columbus as a poor preacher about fourteen years ago and is today the editor and publisher of the weekly, The Columbus Tribune, the successor to The Trumpet, established in 1932.

The first time Johnston attracted attention was when he was listed as one of the 136 well-known anti-Semites who were invited to the 1937 Ashville Conference, the first national congress of anti-Semitic leaders throughout the country. In a descriptive folder, published by Johnston's church, important businessmen are identified as substantial contributors. In this folder, entitled "Testimony of the Baptist Tabernacle", Johnston claims that its "editorials are read not only in America, but in foreign lands as well. In fact his regular weekly editorials go into at least ten foreign nations, and are read by every class, and many nationalities of people."

According to local sources, mill owners contribute to Johnston because many mill workers are his ardent followers. Since Johnston supports the labor policies of the employers, many mills buy Johnston's paper, The Tribune, for free distribution to employees. This financial support has made Johnston a preacher of means in the community.

The Tribune's "line" is best exemplified by a regular column which

appears under the name of one Audie S. ELLIS. In the November 30, 1945 issue, the column, under the subhead, "Christian Leader, A Great Need of the Hour", contained the following statement:

"I believe we would have a better press if all editors were Christians. We would have better States if all Governors were Christian...More of our leaders must become interested in the true meaning of Christ, if we are to maintain our American way of life."

Referring to these views a week later, Ellis said, in another column of December 6, 1945, that "If this is intolerance, give us more of it!" He then attacked the alleged boycott of certain papers by "Roman Catholics", whom he charges with keeping Protestant ministers off the air by threatening the withdrawal of advertising.

Johnston's Columbus Tribune also frequently reprints editorials from the Macon Telegraph, a strongly anti-New Deal thrice-weekly, and one of whose editors is a close associate of Joseph P. KAMP. The Tribune's June 13, 1946, edition likewise contains an article that implies approval of the K. K. K.

As for The Trumpet, predecessor to The Tribune, it followed a missionary approach to the Jews which is best illustrated by an editorial on December 6, 1940, "Are You Worried About The War?" Therein, Johnston compliments the Jews for being "among the finest citizens of America" and simultaneously threatens them that "they will be persecuted" for their refusal to accept Christ as their Saviour and Messiah. Consequently, he strongly condemns all efforts of inter-denominational cooperation, as practiced by the First Presbyterian Church of Columbus.

DR. A. ROYAL FORSYTHE

This Knoxville, Tennessee, Evangelist is closely connected with J. A. LOVELL of the Kingdom Message Association which is ideologically closely akin to the Anglo-Saxon Federation. It had been reported by the Association's publication, The Kingdom Digest, published by Lovell, that Forsythe was one of the featured speakers at the Kingdom Convention in Los Angeles last year.

Forsythe's specialty is that he advertises each week in the Knoxville papers his Sunday sermons under the heading "The Voice of Truth". Most of these advertisements are rather innocuous; and there is no evidence of any anti-Semitic activity on the part of Forsythe. However, when he discusses the customary Anglo-Saxon Federation theories does he display anti-Semitic sentiments.

Occasioned by the struggle for the establishment of a Jewish national home in Palestine, Forsythe inserted in the Knoxville Journal an advertisement headed "Who Are The Hebrews?" In there, he maintained that

"...the Anglo-Saxon Celtic Nations--the American, English, Scotch, Irish, Welsh, Canadians and the Scandinavians are
HEBREWS."

Accordingly, "Palestine does not belong to the Jews...the Jewish people have no legal rights to Palestine."

*

A. E. WENDT

This admirer of Gerald L. K. Smith is a minister of The Pillar of Fire Religious Cult in Denver, a church not recognized in the State of Colorado. It has no legal rights to perform weddings, etc., nor is it recognized by local church councils. It is a narrow-minded religious sect

devoid of respect for all other religious creeds. Its main contention is that all other forms of religious belief are a threat to democracy; that all adherents to other religions are doomed to eternal damnation. Thus, Wendt repeatedly states in his sermons that he does not believe in freedom of religious worship; that the only solution for the world today is for everyone to belong to Wendt's church. During the hey day of the Ku Klux Klan, in the early twenties, under the leadership of its late Bishop Alma White, The Pillar of Fire was a militant supporter of the hooded order.

The "Pillar's" following is relatively small but it nevertheless maintains a large seminary in Westminster, Colorado. In addition it owns a radio station over which are broadcast the teachings of his cult.

The organization delegated Wendt as a radio minister and missionary. He is now devoting the major portion of his time to radio church programs, spreading his gospel in his religious services over the air. Recently, Wendt has become increasingly outspoken in his utterances although he is careful enough to remain within the legal provisions regulating radio broadcasts.

*

WESLEY A. SWIFT

This pastor of the Christian Fellowship Church in Lancaster, California, admitted to members of Attorney General Robert Kenney's Staff, investigating Ku Klux Klan activities in California, that he is a member of the Klan and has been its spokesman at a number of meetings. (See The Facts of May 1946)

He is a member of the California Pastors' Association, a Smith front, organized in 1945. One of the staunchest supporters of Gerald L. K. Smith

in California, Swift was the featured speaker at Gerald Smith's rallies in Cleveland, Denver and Minneapolis.

Together with Ray J. SCHNEIDER, a Gerald Smith henchman, Swift served as bodyguard to Smith when the latter spoke in Los Angeles Polytechnic High School in 1945. Schneider, admittedly a former Kleagle of the Klan in Los Angeles County, is also under investigation by the Attorney General's office.

*

J. HAROLD SMITH

This Knoxville (Tennessee) evangelist is president of the Southern Bible Institute. An associate of several anti-Semitic preachers, Smith, accompanied by the Rev. T. Wesley Hill and Harvey H. Springer, protested before the House Committee on Un-American Activities against the discontinuation of his broadcasts by radio station WNOX and maintained that Bible-believing preachers were put off the radio by a "left-wing conspiracy in New York". He has no known anti-Semitic record. (See The Facts of July 1946, p.7)

*

CLIFFORD A. REEVES

This Seventh Day Adventist evangelist, an impressive orator, operates in Boston, Mass. In 1945 he was evicted from Portland, Maine, where anti-Semitism had been a regular part of his stock in trade. There he delivered four lectures a week, each to audiences of about 400. On March 31, 1945 his lecture subject was "The Nazi Reign of Terror on the Jewish Race" and he was advertised as "Clifford A. Reeves, who visited Nazi Germany and who reveals the real reason for Hitler's brutal atrocities." On the surface,

then, Reeves appeared friendly disposed to the Jewish community. But a verbatim extract of his presentation on the subject revealed otherwise:

"But with a genius for adaptability and versatility, the Jew is still with us, and growing in numbers and power. One hundred years ago, there were 3,500,000 Jews in the world. Today there are more than sixteen million. Controllers of finance, organizers of industry, statesmen, inventors, athletes, are found among this people. England owes much to this people, for it was largely through Rothschild's millions that one of her greatest Prime Ministers, Disraeli, another Jew, purchased the Suez Canal for the Empire. The same capital was a powerful agent in the defeat of Napoleon at Waterloo.

"But there is another side to this question. Russian Communism is also the direct offspring of Jewish atheists. Karl Marx himself was a Jew, and we are told that 48 out of 50 men who rule Russia today are Jews. They are thus the instigators of the world's greatest experiment, for such is the Soviet Republic. And when Communism threatened to overrun Germany, it seemed an easy task, for nearly 600,000 Jews were resident in the country, and 75% of government offices were held by Jews. Many of these were making fortunes out of the penury of the people. Houses of ill-fame were owned and controlled by Jews. It was against this condition of affairs that Hitler hurled himself in a stupendous effort to cleanse the nation."

Since his arrival in Boston, apparently to attract the Protestant group within the community, Reeves has been injecting anti-Catholic bias into some of his sermons, and refraining from constant anti-Semitism. However, he has not eliminated his anti-Jewish attacks completely.

In July 1946, Reeves instituted a weekly, half-hour, Sunday morning radio program for which, incidentally, he pays \$75.00 per broadcast. These broadcasts, known as the "Hope of the World" program are interspersed with anti-Semitic utterances.

In a broadcast on July 28, 1946, entitled "The Mystery of the Jews", Reeves declared that although the Jews are "despised in many lands", the world nevertheless owes them a great deal, and, in the fundamentalist tradition, added:

"The Jews of America are afraid that their number is up. They know that just prior to Pearl Harbor, anti-Semitism was on the rise. They now realize that anti-Semitism is growing. They are afraid. God said that this would happen; that persecution would follow them wherever they went because they forsook the Lord."

Reeves concluded the broadcast with a warning to his listeners that the tragedy of the Jews should be a lesson for all those who "forsake the Lord".

*

HENRY GRUBE

This Alabama Evangelist Bible teacher is director of the Mobile Gospel Tabernacle and Radio Revival on the local radio station WMOB. Grube has no anti-Semitic record but his occasional association with several suspect preachers gives rise to concern. For example, he was a speaker at Harvey H. Springer's Englewood Baptist Tabernacle in May 1943. Again, a pamphlet by Charles B. HUDSON, one of the defenders in the Washington sedition trial, contained a sermonette by Grube. The pamphlet, entitled "The So-Called Sedition Case and Other Matters of Grave Importance", was prepared in 1945 by the Defender Publishers in Wichita, Kansas, a Gerald Winrod enterprise.

*

FR. EDWARD LODGE CURRAN

Seeking to keep alive the "glory" of the priest of Royal Oak, Curran continues to address former Coughlin followers in various parts of the country. In addition, he maintains an intensive schedule of lectures before Catholic groups. In the middle of September, Curran visited Denver, Colorado, to speak before two groups; on September 17, he addressed the

Denver chapter of the Knights of Columbus (of which organization Curran is a Fourth Degree member); and on September 18, he spoke before the Denver Ozman Club and its guests at the Catholic Charities Building.

Curran's speeches, currently, are divided into two parts: the first is on the subject of why Catholics can and should be proud of their religion; the second is a description of methods which Catholic-Americans should employ to combat Soviet Russia's "red termites" who are "infesting" this country today. In the course of his presentations, Curran claims that "communist elements" in New York City, Hartford, Conn., and Covington, Kentucky, deny him the use of the radio to speak against Communism, giving as their reason that his warnings are "America First Propaganda". He adds ominously that radio stations are reluctant to allow him the use of their microphones for fear that their licenses might not then be renewed by Federal authorities on the ground that "everything hasn't been Kosher". (His use of the word "Kosher" in this connection is, to say the least, peculiar.)

In Boston, on June 9, 1946, Curran addressed the Holy Name Society, at a gathering in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. B. Gallagher, Boston Christian Front leaders. At a rally on June 24, in Hartford, Conn., assembled in defense of Poland, the Baltic nations and the Balkan states, Curran branded the San Francisco Conference "a failure" because it "abandoned the cause of the smaller nations of the world". Ever busy, Curran is scheduled as the featured speaker at the annual birthday party dinner for Fr. Coughlin to be held in Boston on October 20th.

In all of his speeches, Curran strikes a note of defeatism by vigorously denouncing the U.N., and by exaggerating the prevailing difficulties in the struggle for a just and lasting peace. Thus, he hopes to illustrate

the futility of World War II, and to vindicate his nationalistic isolationism, past and present.

* * * * *

HATE INVADES THE FIELD OF MUSIC

Another periodical has been added to the fraternity of hate dispensing publications. This bulletin is published for the ostensible benefit of non-professional song writers, composers and writers.

IMP'S Bulletin

This official publication of the "Independent Music Publisher's Service", has its offices at 108 North "G" Street, Aberdeen, Washington. The subscription rate of this quarterly is \$1 per year. It also offers its services to composers and song writers for a special fee. One of these services is "IMP'S song pool" which comprises musical numbers submitted by those willing to avail themselves of IMP'S publication and promotion facilities. Whenever a client has invested in IMP'S a total of \$100, he is entitled to a "Unit Certificate". On the basis of that certificate, he will share equally with all other similar units, on a pro-rata basis, all profits accumulating in the IMP'S general fund at the close of each five year term. Furthermore,

"As the 'Imp's' have every element necessary to prepare compositions for the music counter trade professionally in all departments, as well as maintaining its own advertising medium and national song pool, all sums spent with the 'Imp's' for any of those services, are entitled to a full 'Unit Certificate' for each \$100 thus invested."

Until April 1946, the magazine had been printed by the Graysport Printing Company in Aberdeen, and this establishment was actually the address of IMP'S.

According to the printer's own statement only 2,000 copies are produced. Yet, a postcard sent out to prospective readers and advertisers boastfully declares "your ad in the IMP'S Bulletin will be read by more than 25,000 readers". This manner of soliciting advertisements is typical of the promotion methods of the publisher.

The winter issue of IMP'S Bulletin contained 16 small advertisements most of which were inserted by individuals or "firms" who have some sort of panacea for unsuccessful song writers, etc.

Together with this issue was mailed a reprint of Father Arthur W. Terminiello's radio broadcast, "The Cross of War", three other items from the pen of Terminiello, and a copy of the October 1945 issue of the Dispatch, published by Homer H. Maertz in Chicago. (It is noteworthy that Terminiello was suspended on Nov. 27, 1945, by his superior, Bishop Thomas J. Toolen of Mobile, Alabama, and Maertz was convicted to a prison term on Feb. 28, 1946, by a Special Session Court in New York for unlawful assembly and distribution of hate-inciting literature.)

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The Sponsoring Organization

The "Independent Music Publisher's Service" attempts to be an organization for all elements outside the fold of ASCAP, BMI, AND SPA, legitimate enterprises for the protection of the interests of music publishers, composers, writers, etc. IMP'S maintains that these organizations are dominated by Jews who also control the air waves.

The alleged business practices of ASCAP, and similar legitimate groups, was described in the summer 1945 issue of IMP'S. The publisher charged that ASCAP usually manages "to swindle American writers out of their copy-rights and added

"...that Jews dominate all American entertainment, thereby barring our citizens from developing their ambitions in the direction of higher education. How? Through their complete control of all educational and entertainment programs on the air."

"...All that is necessary is to look up the roster of ASCAP-BMI along with SPA which will reveal that all music on the networks are controlled by the Jews, as the membership of those organizations are under complete domination of that race."

The article then concludes with:

"Our Congress must function in the interest of all our citizens, not just a part of them. Otherwise we shall encounter the same explosion which sank Germany and for the same reason: too much Jew-control of the lives of the population."

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The Personalities

According to the masthead of a recent issue, the Publisher and Editor is Victor LINDSTROM, Sr., and the other officers are as follows:

NORRIS, Ralph R. S.,	Editor-in-Chief
MALLIN, Clinton F.	Assistant Editor
SCHRAG, Belle	Chief of Staff of Music Department
BENDER, Leta S.	Secretary of Music Department

Lindstrom, who is in his middle 70's-- , resides at 1005 First Street, Aberdeen, which is the same address as the IMP'S editorial offices.

In 1942, Lindstrom made application for membership in the Washington State Pension Union, and he is now a recipient of old-age pension from the State of Washington. Late in 1945, after having attacked labor unions for years, he joined the local musicians union.

Lindstrom maintains that he is not anti-Semitic but anti-Hebrew, that he is interested in spreading the truth against those members of the Hebrew race who have a strangle-hold on the currency and are ruling the country--the "Jewtocrats". In a letter from Lindstrom, dated March 15, 1946, he charged that "There are more than 200 swindling firms", who "are dominated by the Jewish Sanhedrin: an exclusive Jew set-up devised for the express purpose of swindling Gentiles in all kinds of business. That is the same gang who crucified Christ."

The "Lindstrom Music Publishing Company", a subsidiary of the "Independent Music Publisher's Service", published a "hill billy tune", entitled

"The Bilbo Bill". This song, written by BERNARD L. HENNING, district director of IMP'S in Washington, D. C., tells us that "The U. S. A. is not the place in which to breed a mongrel race".

In this connection, IMP'S commented in its first 1946 issue as follows;

"Senator Bilbo is up to re-election. He has the signature of two and one half million Negro signers favoring his bill now in Congress to purchase a tract of territory in West Africa where they will own their own land and system of government. The song "The Bilbo Bill" is being featured to promote interest in this movement."

*

Clinton F. Mallin appears to be an alias adopted by Lindstrom himself. When asked for an introduction to Mallin, Lindstrom insisted that Mallin was constantly travelling, gathering evidence for his column.

A series of virulently anti-Semitic articles by Mallin has been printed in IMP'S during the past year. Entitled "Jewtocracy...The World's Greatest Menace", they contain such statements as:

"This JEWTOCRATIC snake has wrapped its slimy coils around many Gentile nations in the centuries past. Those coils are now being wrapped to strangle America and American Gentiles. That is clearly revealed in their secret plots, many of which have long since been put into practice in their undermining activity. In this connection, I desire to issue a friendly warning to those inside manipulators of this world-wide treachery: Desist from your underhanded activities while you have your freedom. If you continue to aggravate the Gentiles of the world, remember, the Mohamians, Hindus, and other Gentiles outnumber your cunning tribe thousands to one, and when that hoard of humanity turns upon your race in heats of passion, I predict there will be no Jews remaining upon the face of the earth!"
(Summer 1946 issue of IMP'S Bulletin)

The author quotes extensively from "The Protocols of the Elders of Zion", the Benjamin Franklin forgery, "The Hidden Hand" and several other notorious fabrications, maintaining that this "most vicious and corrupt gang of hijackers, ever permitted to curse the earth for such a great

length of time", is responsible for all wars:

"All Gentiles who support JEWTOCRACY are Jewtocrats, who are digging their own graves without knowing. Nearly a million casualties developed in World War No. 2 because of this WORLD'S GREATEST MENACE." (Summer 1946 issue of IMP'S Bulletin)

Therefore, the "elimination of Jewtocracy" is demanded, and after its removal "90 percent of American ills will fathom away."

*

Walter E. Burton was listed in the summer issue of IMP'S Bulletin as a state director and also as editor of Horsefeathers magazine, and publisher of another paper called Now, both allegedly published in Portland, Oregon. Neither publication is listed in the telephone or city directory of Portland.

Burton holds a P. O. Box No. 1204 at the Federal Station in Portland, and lives at 10 S. W. Columbia Street, an exceedingly low-grade hotel. He is a street-corner newspaper vendor in Portland.

Reports to the effect that Burton once had been the representative of Variety and the Billboard in Seattle, Washington, have been denied by spokesmen for those companies.

Leta S. Bender, listed as secretary of the music department of IMP'S is perhaps, next to Lindstrom, the most important personality in the whole outfit. In addition to her position with IMP'S she is also editor of STUDIO NEWS,

a mimeographed monthly, published in Friend, Nebraska. The publication itself is devoted to news of amateur writers of songs, poems and hymns. Stapled together with all the pages in the center spread is the March 28th issue of Women's Voice, Chicago, Mrs. Lyril Clark Van Hyning's paper.

In addition, stapled to the inside back cover is a two-page mimeographed flyer. One page, with the heading "We Must Not Let Them Die" derides the one hundred million dollar campaign of the United Allied Appeal and calls for support for "United Gentile Appeal" to rescue the "millions of starved and frightened and ill German women and children in the Russian-Communist occupation zone in Europe." The second page, carries two Associated Press News dispatches from Washington. One dated November 9 and the other February 8, under the heading "Group Feels Reich Starving."

On the same page is "The Jew's Creed", the familiar libel about the "Jewmited States" which reads as follows:

"I believe in the Jewmited States of America as a government of the new Jerusalem, of the Jews, by the Jews, for the Jews whose powers are derived from the consent of the Jew administration in Washington, D. C., a Jewmocracy in a Republic, a nation of many states but all dominated by Jews, a perfect Jewish union, one and inseparable for Jews, established upon those principles of Jewry, equality for Jews, justice for Jews only, and for Jewry for which Gentile suckers sacrificed their lives and fortunes. I therefore believe it is my duty to my country to buy it, to steal its constitution, to make its laws suitable to Jews, to obey its laws if suitable to Jews, to respect its dollar which is the Jewish flag, and to hog-tie it against anyone other than a Jew."

Finally, the May 1946 issue of Studio News carries a violently anti-Semitic article congratulating IMP'S for "the great work they are doing in exposing Jewry",

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Conclusion:

From all the foregoing it can be seen that the financial resources of these publications are very limited; that only six or seven men are involved; and that their circulation is relatively small. Therefore, in spite of the fact that copies of IMP'S and Studio News have appeared recently in a number of communities throughout the country, their national impact seems rather negligible.

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The FACTS

Reported monthly by the National Fact-Finding Department

Arnold Forster, Director

ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE of B'nai B'rith

212 Fifth Ave., New York 10, N. Y.

Vol. I, No. 6.

October, 1946

REPORT

on the

CONFERENCE OF GEORGIANS

August 8, 1946

PREFATORY NOTE

The study presented in this issue of The Facts is not the result of the findings of our Legal and Fact-Finding Department. It is a report prepared by another agency. But, in our opinion, it contains an interesting analysis and evaluation of the political, social and economic situation in the South. Hence, we are offering it to you this month in lieu of a regular report.

A word of caution: this report is confidential, and we do not have permission to distribute it beyond our professional group. Thus, we ask that you do not exhibit its contents to any information-disseminating individual or agency. It is exclusively for your own personal information.

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ENCLOSURE

94-37102-1

Julius Rosenwald Fund

Chicago, Illinois

Present at the conference: Dr. W. W. Alexander, Bishop Wm. Bell,
Mr. E. R. Embree, Mr. Mark Ethridge,
Mr. W. C. Haygood, Mrs. Grace T. Hamilton,
Dr. C. S. Johnson, Mr. Guy Johnson,
Mr. Frank McCallister, Mr. Alex. Miller,
Mr. L. D. Milton, Mr. George Mitchell,
Mr. Carson Pritchard, Mrs. M. E. Tilly,
Mr. Harold Trigg, Mr. A. T. Walden.

The election in Georgia and particularly the campaign of Eugene Talmadge for the governorship created a deep concern among the Negroes and the liberal whites of the state. Mr. Talmadge used the race issue in every corner of the state. He probably did not believe all of the things he said to the rural people, but he unleashed a dangerous and irresponsible element. He will have to make good on some, if not all, of his anti-race promises. The campaign itself was described as "nasty and dangerous."

Unmistakable signs of anxiety and misgivings regarding the future are appearing among the Negroes. Many of them are planning to migrate. Some others are determined to resist this new trend. In South Georgia counties they are showing a readiness for some sort of action. Georgia has been anticipating a large industrial development and does not want Negroes to leave in large numbers.

1. During the campaign the people of the state have been deeply stirred by fears of the voting of Negroes and its consequences. On the day of voting, long queues of Negro voters at the polls for the first time appeared early in the morning, suggesting that the Talmadge warnings of planned control were well founded. The lines of Negro voters were orderly but determined.

As a result of their fear, many white voters normally opposed to the demagoguery of Talmadge switched their votes in the course of the day.

2. Mr. Talmadge has announced that one of his first acts will be to have the legislature license only intra-state busses. The Supreme Court decision regarding interstate bus transportation supported the threat played upon by Talmadge that Negroes would overthrow segregation and that there would be not only mixed travel but mixed schools and a great many other fearful things.
3. The entire population seems to have been stirred by one concern or the other, either by fear of new desperation on the part of Negroes or a fear of the liberals that the campaign itself was exposing Georgia to considerable criticism.
4. The opponent of Talmadge, Mr. Carmichael, did not conduct his campaign properly. He missed an opportunity that was important in not answering Talmadge. The Negro voters had nothing positive to vote for. They could only vote against Talmadge. The important thing, in politics, according to one of the discussants, is to win and not to be a gentleman. Talmadge did not conduct a gentleman's campaign and Mr. Carmichael could not answer him properly by ignoring his fantastic charges. It was thought that the Negro leaders could have passed the word on down to the Negro voters to disregard or to ignore any winning answers made by Carmichael.
5. Talmadge had more newspaper opposition than ever before. Actually, there were 119 papers against him and only 7 for him, but he ignored the newspapers, seeing his chances for victory with the people themselves and the fears that he could arouse. No responsible persons were openly for him. But there was a considerable supporting vote out of the fears that he aroused.

6. Negro newspapers frequently provided documentary evidence that could be used by Talmadge to his own advantage. Similarly, some of the leaflets distributed in the FEPC rally in Washington were used with great effect by him in the campaign.

*

Basic Racial Fears:

1. There was a fear of returning Negro GI's. This was evidenced in the tolerance of harsh treatment of Negro veterans by officers of the law and by others. In Atlanta, for example, a Negro GI was killed by a motorman. At the hearing the courtroom was packed with Negroes. The judge postponed the trial. At the next hearing it was packed with whites. It was thought that the Klan had much to do with this second hearing audience. The case was dismissed against the motorman.
2. There has been considerable play upon the fears of the rural white public regarding mixed schools. A Negro school was burned by a white tenant farmer out of a fear that had been drawn from some of the speeches and gossip around the state, especially the rural parts of the state, that the Negroes were going to take over the white schools and insist on their children going to school with the white children.
3. A Negro school and church was burned in Surbiton, Georgia. The sheriff said he did nothing about it because nobody had asked him.
4. The Klan has been playing an increasingly important part in these fears and disorders.
 - a. It has some business support. Its last stand, for example, when it went out before, was in the Bibb Manufacturing Company plant.

- b. Klansmen are the ones, as indicated, who packed the courtroom for the trial of the white motorman who killed a Negro.

The Mob Spirit:

1. The notorious Georgia lynching of 4 Negroes has an apparent link with the Talmadge campaign. It is known that Talmadge visited Mr. Hester (the father of the boy who was stabbed by the Negro) on Monday, July 14.
2. At Chesterton, near Monroe, at one of the small churches visited by a member of the group present, a churchwoman reported this conversation apropos of the lynchings: "Hester wanted to kill that nigger, but I told him not to do it by himself because he might have to serve some time but wait until they got a group." They did wait and the group did the job.

*

The Klan:

1. Roper (a Klan Kleagle), who headed the Georgia Bureau of Investigation under Talmadge when he was governor, has been slated for this post again.
2. From the report of an agent inside the Klan several items have come to light. The minutes of meetings reveal, for example:
 - a. Commitments that no brother Klansman whose claim comes before the Workers Compensation Board should be turned down.
 - b. Announcements of increased vigilance against Jews and Catholics.
3. However, it is thought that, although Talmadge relied upon and secured the support of the Klan and although he was a member of it, he does not really want the Klan to get too strong because it might capriciously interfere with his own political control of the state.

*

The Talmadge Constituency:

1. It is strongest in rural areas and counties. The county unit system makes possible disproportionate representation for these counties. This is essentially the political factor that resulted in the Talmadge election.
2. In his effort to control the legislature, Talmadge has supported backward men because he has known that he could not rely upon the people in the cities very largely, except those who expected some special benefit from his election. The senator-elect from Rayburn County can neither read nor write.

*

The Economic Factor:

1. The basic issue in this campaign was economic. The race issue was the turbulent surface. Race fears could be played upon in Georgia by powerful economic interests acting through a demagogue like Talmadge. These fears were as strongly anti-labor as they were anti-race.
2. The three concerns in Georgia that seemed to be most interested and active in the support of Talmadge were:
 - a. The Bibb Manufacturing Company, one of the largest and most powerful local manufacturing concerns.
 - b. The Georgia Light & Power Company, which is the most powerful in the state, although it is really not a local concern. The Georgia Light & Power Company is a subsidiary of the Commonwealth Southern, the ownership of which resides outside the state of Georgia and largely in the financial East.
 - c. The Coca-Cola Company.

The Bibb Manufacturing Company has also been involved in the control of higher education. It is the one that backs Wesleyan, just as the Georgia

Light & Power Company backs Emory.

3. Big business in Georgia backed Talmadge financially as well as in other ways. They put up some campaign funds for all of the candidates. Then, as was their method in other similar situations, they threw in all their chips on their favorite at the end.
4. Big business gets its returns from the support of Talmadge in
 - a. Low taxes.
 - b. Opposition to TVA power.
 - c. An anti-labor policy such as Talmadge evinced during his governorship before which prompted his calling out troops to put down strikes.
 - d. Twenty-eight of the 52 state legislators have been virtually "bought" by the Georgia Light & Power Company. The county lawyers retained by this company as counsels are scattered all over the state.
 - e. Arkwright, who runs the Georgia Light & Power Company in Georgia, is said to have remarked cynically, "I will stop buying legislators when they stop sending up men that we can buy."
 - f. Talmadge rested up after his campaign at the estate of Asa Chandler in Cheyenne, Wyoming. This relationship is interesting in view of other facts.
 - g. The supporting advertisements for The Statesman, Talmadge's paper, are from the Georgia Power Company, Bibb Manufacturing Company, and the Coca-Cola Company.
 - h. During the campaign, the Columbus Tribune ran articles against the Negroes, Jews and Catholics along with its National Manufacturers Association filler material.

The Significance of the Talmadge Victory:

1. Georgia, as a keystone state in the South, was leading the South toward liberalism under Arnall. This trend has now been reversed.
2. As an opportunist, Talmadge will throw his weight any direction whether the results are vicious or not.
3. Talmadge cannot control the frustrated people whom he has turned loose in lawlessness.
4. He has promised to appoint in every county assistant sheriffs responsible to him attached to the Georgia Bureau of Investigation. This is a perfect set-up for a Gestapo, a secret police.
5. If there is no effective legal action in the Georgia lynching affair, it will be noticed that the irresponsible and lawless elements of the state are safe in their lawlessness.
6. As a result of the election, two suits have been initiated, one from Brunswick, Georgia, challenging the gubernatorial election, and one from the 5th District in which Mrs. Mankin was running. Dr. Gosnell of the Department of Political Science at Emory is bringing one of these suits; the other was initiated by a student. There is a reasonable chance for a favorable decision. In Tennessee a similar system to the unit system of Georgia was voided by action of the Supreme Court. In Illinois the U. S. Supreme Court, in a 4-3 decision, decided in favor of the county unit system.
7. The unspoken philosophy of the American people supports opposition to concentration of power. The people, by using the power of the government to correct abuses of power, usually right themselves in the end.

Positive Values of the Campaign:

1. It brought to light an unsuspectedly large number of liberals among the white population.
2. Although 300,000 people voted for Talmadge, more than that number actually voted against him.
3. White women were revealed as being less averse to change than the men, and willing to do something about it.
4. The new leaders, as leaders, appear not to be so greatly averse to change now as they were earlier. As individuals, many of them, however, continue to fear reaction in their communities.

*

Some Proposals Growing out of the Discussions:

1. In Georgia, the farmers are more vital than labor. This suggests that the men of the soil must be reached at the level of the rural counties.
2. The press, and especially the small-town press, perhaps under the guidance of the Georgia Press Association, might well take a simple line of attack and follow it through.
3. The church has a function and especially the country church, which is in some respects a stronghold of conservatism on these issues. During all of this furor not one word has been said against the dangerous demagoguery parading under the slogan of white supremacy by any important churchman, minister or layman. Mr. Columbus Roberts, a leading Baptist layman, actually supported Talmadge on the white supremacy issue. This is more than anything else a moral issue.
4. A deliberate program should be launched to smoke out economic controls in the Georgia situation and expose them for what they are. If they are

properly exposed, it will be revealed that the race issue is incidental to the struggle for economic power and control in the state. The Georgia Power Company operates underground because it cannot afford to come out in the open.

5. Outside pressure can help, but it is more effective if the criticism comes from the liberal Southerners themselves and by liberal Georgians in particular. A representative group from various organizations should be set up to find out what the facts are and then to disseminate them. A combination of educational, journalistic and political forces must be effected,-- from the inside and from the grassroots. An organization would be of no good if it were known merely as an anti-Talmadge movement. The Georgia Society of Social Sciences, although it is not interracial and has never faced these issues, might be brought to do it. People will come into a movement when they know they are not standing alone. A list of such potential human resources of the state should be compiled.
6. There is indicated a need for new organized pressure for a Federal anti-lynching bill.
7. Southern women's groups can be effective, especially in organizing church women against demonstrations of violence. They did most to stop lynching as such several years ago through their organized efforts and through their own pronouncements. It was suggested that the Association of Georgia Women to Prevent Lynching might be revived in the state.
8. There should be public pressure to amend Sections 51 and 52 of the Civil Rights Code.
9. The Negro press associations might well study the effects of the methods of the Negro papers of presenting news in situations in which this material is

sought for exploitation by the demagogues.

10. There should be cooperation with the NAACP on the anti-lynching campaign. Meanwhile, there should be set up immediately a southern group interested in Georgia to keep alert on each step in developments. This group should meet early, appoint key men over the state to report incidents and get promptly the help of responsible citizens in threatening situations. It should also act to organize supporting committees in the various communities in the state.
11. Mr. Ethridge suggested that some members of the Kentucky Interracial Committee might go to Mississippi at their own expense to discuss the method of operation of the Interracial Commission in Kentucky.
12. It was suggested that something might be done to utilize the momentum in the morale of the Negro people built over the months as a result of the campaign.
13. It was suggested also that attorneys might be engaged to watch closely for violations of Federal laws during the Talmadge administration.

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